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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Orient Eases, League Adjourns

Soviet Warns—United States

Nations Turn to the Glider

Depression Follows Fallacy

World Series: "Play Ball!"

Akron No Dirigible, Says Navy

THE ORIENT eases up. Japan and China move toward settlements. Geneva, relieved, hears both sides and finds it safe to adjourn for a fortnight. The League accepts Japan's word for troop withdrawal. China promises to protect Japanese citizens who remain. If promises are to be kept big movements must be made in two weeks. The outcry shifts; there is more noise in China than in Manchuria. There is shouting—and something more. Nanking and Canton are getting together. The head and tail of the Chinese dragon may be linked again—within two weeks. The nations wait—watchfully. But they smile hopefully. And are satisfied to have that patient policeman the League of Nations go off for a swim.

* * *

¶ Moscow warns the United States that conditions governing Soviet-American trade must be made easier or American goods will vanish from the Soviet market. Moscow suggests it may force America commercially as it says it forced France. Wrong conditions should be righted—for Russia or for anybody else. But does the Soviet warning tell the whole tale? Russia shares in depression. Its exports are off. The fall in the pound hurts it deeply. A proud housewife sometimes boycotts the grocer when she's merely too poor to buy.

* * *

¶ France, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Denmark, Greece, and the United States are represented in the first international conference on motorless flight. The glider becomes the big thing in the public eye. With its new engine the airplane is expected to do 500 miles an hour. So the sporting problem becomes: What can we do with no engine at all?

* * *

¶ The London session of natural scientists announces that 14 nations agree to take a hand in general polar exploration. Supply depots will be established throughout the Arctic and Antarctic. A string of service stations through the frigid waste. Thus only a mere matter of road work remains before the restless public will be flivvering to the poles.

* * *

¶ The ancestry of the depression is no longer a mystery. Mr. Merle Thorp, editor of the Nation's Business and expert in economic lineage, bares it before the American Electric Railway Association at Atlantic City. Stocks are not the parent of poor business, nor are crops or wages. "Fallacious thinking is responsible for most of our present problems," says Mr. Thorp. Industry, in particular, is suffering from fallacies of the past. In getting back of the thing to the thought he sees in corrected thinking hope of a way out. Fallacious thinking doubtless opened the floodgates of woe with fear. "The thing which I greatly feared," mourned Job, "is come upon me." And business men and others know now Job was setting forth not only what happened to him, but why it did.

* * *

¶ Word comes from St. Louis that unemployment in the United States reaches a peak at mid-afternoon Oct. 1. Desk, counter and machine shop show a climax of desertion. Orders outlaw, customers have to calm themselves, waiting dividends are forced to postpone distribution. Business bumps bottom. But not the joy of living! Multitudes of the so-called sane tinkle the telephone and surround the radio, while 40,000 of Fortune's favorites crowd a grandstand in St. Louis. Two shouted words make millions of mouths drop open. "Play ball!" She's on—the World Series is! Nothing much is going to matter until the Cardinals are "it" or the Philadelphia Athletics trap the championship for the third time. It's all perfectly crazy—and crazily perfect.

* * *

¶ The United States boasts that the new aerial monster the Akron is the world's largest dirigible. But the Navy, which owns the craft, doesn't second the motion. The word "dirigible" is disdained. The Akron is an airship. Instead of nose and tail, she has bow and stern. Instead of making miles, she makes knots, and in a waterless hangar she docks. She's officially an airship scout cruiser, and the term dirigible just won't do. Trust the Navy to name things. Long ago a Jack Tar was commanded to answer why a fighting ship should be called "she." Truthfully he responded, "Because her bloomin' riggin' costs so much."

* * *

¶ Secretary of Agriculture Hyde announces that American farmers are paying back their Government loans before the money is due. They are sending in $1,000,000 a week—long before they have to. They have resources. And can reason. The farmer turns in $100 ahead of time and gets back $5 that was held out for interest. That's true high finance. The farmers are no fools. Why not let them run the banks?

Salary Cuts Decried By Virginia Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Richmond, Va.

DECLARING its belief that salary cuts at this time would tend to undermine the confidence and morale of its employees the Smith & Timberlake Coal Company, Inc., is buying large space in the Richmond newspapers to give expression to its conviction.

"We see no reason for using a temporary business depression as a pretext for cutting salaries, which can do nothing other than make for confusion and discontent in the home lives of those who work for us," said Mr. R. Earle Smith, president of the concern.

Eastern Roads To Put Merger Up to I. C. C.

Heads of Four Trunk Lines Reach Agreement at Series of Meetings

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—Merger of the eastern railroads is approaching fruition, it became known here today following a series of meetings by the presidents of the four leading trunk lines. Their conclusions, it was announced, will be presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission soon for its approval.

The merger will follow the line-up heretofore made public with the smaller railroads grouped around the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Chesapeake & Ohio.

A point at issue is the desire of the Pennsylvania Railroad to obtain trackage rights over the Nickel Plate in northeastern Ohio, parallel to the New York Central. The New York Central has objected to this, and no public announcement has been made as to the results of the discussion of this question, which has been the subject of arbitration for several months.

Railway labor leaders have been apprised of the progress made at the various conferences of the rail executives in order that the consolidations may be developed on a basis which will avert any hardship to labor or any additional unemployment. Should a guarantee to this effect be offered labor, it is believed here that no vigorous opposition to the merger program may be looked for in labor quarters.

As finally determined, the merger plan follows the one heretofore announced, with New York Central taking over the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Pennsylvania continuing control of the Wabash, the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton and the Norfolk & Western and relinquishing control of the Lehigh Valley to the Chesapeake & Ohio.

The Baltimore & Ohio has its merger plan virtually completed, having proceeded to acquire one by one the railroads which the Interstate Commerce Commission originally proposed be given to it. These include the Chicago & Alton, the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh and the Buffalo & Susquehanna. It would, under the present plan, obtain complete control of the now partly owned Jersey Central, and the Reading, while the Chesapeake & Ohio would merge with the other Van Sweringen lines, namely, the Erie, Nickel Plate and the Pere Marquette, besides which it would get the Lehigh Valley.

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COUNCIL RELIES ON JAPAN'S WORD TO MOVE TROOPS

Adjourns to Meet Oct. 14 for Report on Evacuation of Manchuria

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 1—Deciding to meet again on Oct. 14 to examine the progress of the Japanese evacuation of Manchurian territory, the Council of the League of Nations adjourned yesterday after accepting Japan's assurance that the evacuation is properly taking place.

Thus China has the promise of the continuing support of the League of Nations in negotiations to secure the withdrawal of foreign troops from its recently seized territory. When the Council meets again it will be possible for the Chinese representative to demand further supervision of the evacuation, if not already concluded, perhaps through the medium of a joint committee. China also contemplates asking the League to assess damages of the occupation and to fix the responsibility for the Japanese act.

With these weapons still in hand Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese delegate, considers that his country has been well served by the League, and is satisfied with the fortnight's adjournment. The Council presented nine points to China and Japan at its concluding session. One of these stressed the importance of the Japanese Government's statement that it has no territorial designs on Manchuria. The Council formally noted the Japanese promise to withdraw troops as rapidly as possible, and balanced it with China's promise to assume responsibility for the safety of Japanese nationals in areas where Japanese troops withdraw. Stressing its main task, which is to prevent the outbreak of war, the Council expresses the conviction that the governments will not disturb the peace, and will prevent the extension and scope of the incident.

Both parties are requested to do all in their power to hasten the restoration of normal relations. They are especially required to furnish the Council with frequent and full information. Should the situation be completely appeased by Oct. 14, the Council will not meet, but it is expected now that Chinese seeking further investigation, may make the meeting inevitable.

Criticism of the Council's cautious attitude grows less now that the incident is apparently far along toward settlement. The main international objectives, namely safeguards of peace and the withdrawal of troops, appear definitely achieved.

As a leading member of the League, Japan's word had to be trusted on the issue of the withdrawing of its troops, and more time was recognized to be legitimately necessary to secure complete evacuation.

Nevertheless, in the words of Señor Alejandro Lerroux, president of the Council, it must watch closely the development of the situation although in the present circumstances it best serves the interests of peace and good will by adjourning for a short interval. China's proposals for collecting information on the spot, as well as other claims therefore must stand until after the adjournment.

Japan Denies Political Activity in Manchuria

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 1 — The Chinese Legation has communicated to the Government here its view that Japanese occupation of Manchuria is preventing the authorities from maintaining order in China, and that it holds Japan strictly accountable for the independence movements in Manchuria. Baron Shidehara, the Foreign Minister, has replied that it is true that Japanese troops are temporarily occupying

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Humble Bean Plays Big Part in China

* * *

So Do the Japanese, Settled in Manchuria

* * *

Great Trek North Fills the Country

* * *

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

MUKDEN, Manchuria—By most Americans the soya bean is as seldom seen as Gellett Burgess's Purple Cow. But who can tell at how many points it enters into the average American domestic economy?

For out of this exotic legume are manufactured various sauces, soups, breakfast foods, condensed milk, casein, cheese, salad material, crackers, macaroni, flour, confectionery, glycerine, explosives, enamels, varnishes, butter and lard substitutes, edible oil, salad oils, waterproofing material, linoleum, paints, soap, celluloid, rubber substitutes, printing inks, lighting and lubricating oils—at this point the official document from which I quote breaks off with an all-comprehending "etc., etc." from which I fancy that everything else needful to man from automobile tires to xylophones may be made from this protean bean.

And it is grown chiefly—and most cheaply—in Manchuria. Sixty-two per cent of the world's output in fact comes from that country. The Chinese farmers, the most industrious and cheapest-living workers on the face of the earth, are its producers. In 1910, its value was made known to the world by the trial shipment of 100 tons sent by the great Japanese house of Mitsui to England.

In the 20 years that have elapsed since that modest essay, shipments have increased to 2,000,000 tons annually, while some 2,000,000 are used locally. With so great an output of such a useful product—and Manchuria in addition produces other valuable crops—the country ought to be one of the most prosperous in the world.

Instead of that, it is fiscally bankrupt and its people so impoverished that they will be easy converts to Communism unless the social and economic penetration of the Russian propagandists be stopped.

In 20 years the population of Manchuria has increased from 12,000,000 to more than 20,000,000. No such instance of wholesale migration of a people has been known in modern times. Primitive means of transportation, and the extreme poverty of the Chinese people seeking this new land made the conditions of travel difficult and almost barbarous.

Ships so loaded that the passengers could scarcely find room to lie down at full length on deck, railways on which humans were transported with less consideration than is ordinarily shown to cattle were the most expeditious methods of transportation. But the Chinese by millions made the northern trek like dumb, patient beasts of burden seeking escape from drought, floods, famine and above all the exactions of the war lords by whom their own country was dominated.

Unluckily the escape from the latter was far from complete. Chang Tso-lin, first of the Manchurian war lords, not only levied heavy tax-

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One-Time Lazy Bayou Teems With Commerce

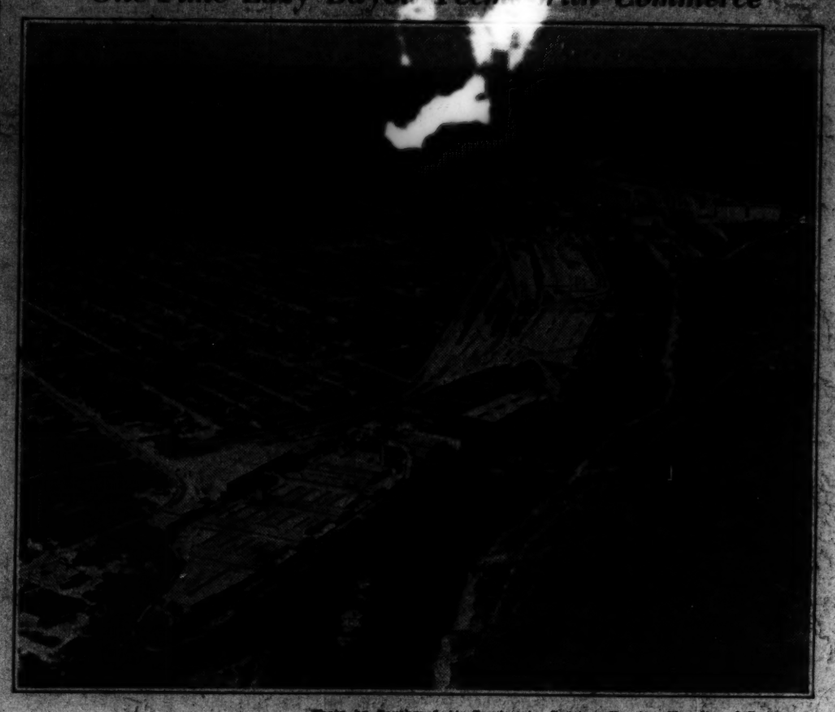

Photo by Southwest Air Services by Courtesy Houston Chamber of Commerce

HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL AND TERMINAL FACILITIES

The Port of Houston in 1929 Handled 12,318,317 Tons of Freight and Ranked First as Cotton Port, Fourth in Export Tonnage, and Eighth in Total Foreign Tonnage.

GRANGE THROWS WEIGHT AGAINST BEER CAMPAIGN

Leaders Say Relief Being Obscured by Attempt to Weaken Dry Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—The executive committee of the National Grange, in session here today threw its weight whole-heartedly on the scale against legalization of beer, branding as absolutely fallacious the arguments of wets that return of beer would aid the farmer.

"It is tragic," a statement signed by the committee declared, "to find so-called national leaders advocating as a solution of our social and economic problems the legalization of beer."

The committee severely deprecated the attempt of wets to make it appear as though the farmer supported a movement which was contrary to his economic interest as well as his moral convictions.

They declared that increased per capita grain consumption resulting from prohibition was three times the total quantity of grain used in the manufacture of fermented liquors in 1917 and pledged opposition of the National Grange to any attempt to modify the Eighteenth Amendment.

"Called to Washington," the statement read, "to consider the serious conditions confronting agriculture and the nation, we are disappointed to find that the real problems with which we are faced are being confused and obscured by efforts being made in certain quarters to popularize the idea that Congress at the coming session should again legalize the manufacture and sale of beer.

"With widespread distress in agriculture, business and industry, with the prices of farm products at ruinously low levels, and with unprecedented unemployment in our cities and towns, it is tragic to find so-called national leaders advocating as the solution of our social and economic problems the legalization of beer.

"It is worthy of note that, comparing the year 1929 with 1917, the per capita consumption of dairy products alone increased from 745.8 pounds to 997.5 pounds a year. Expressed in terms of milk equivalent, this represents a gain of 242.7 pounds per capita in the consumption of dairy products alone, as between the pre-Volstead year of 1917 and the saloonless year of 1929.

"Dairy products as here classified include butter, fluid milk and cream, cheese, condensed and evaporated milk and ice cream.

"The grain required to produce the increased quantities of these dairy products amounts to 10,067,196,000 pounds. This is approximately three times as much grain as was used all told in the manufacture of fermented liquors in 1917."

English Mayor To Visit Boston

Lord Mayor George Frank Titt and Mrs. Titt of Manchester, Eng., who are expected to arrive in Boston next week, have been invited to be guests at a dinner Oct. 10, given by the Canadian Club of Boston.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will be accompanied by the town clerk, mace bearer, and commercial and trade experts, on their visit to America, which is principally to promote friendship between the two countries, especially the ports of Boston and New York with Manchester, Eng.

Previous to their Boston visit, the group will be guests of the city of Manchester, N. H. Lord Mayor Titt is a prominent member of England's Labor Party, and has served in the City Council and as an alderman. He is interested in liberal education. The Lady Mayoress was a leader in the woman suffrage movement and served as an organizer for the Woman's Trade Union League.

Jarrah Wood Serves Well as Rail Ties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Perth, W. Aust.

JARRAH wood growers here, who have developed an extensive export trade, have received unusual testimony to the durability of their product in a report from Port Elizabeth, S. Af.

Jarrah wood sleepers laid 30 years ago on a tram line there have been taken up in such good condition that they are to be used again to replace other sleepers of a different class of wood on the same line. Jarrah and karri timbers are among western Australia's outstanding assets.

Penologists See New Way of Aiding Men to Go Right

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EAST WALPOLE, Mass., Oct. 1—A new technique of dealing with prisoners in penal institutions is being developed by modern penologists, according to Dr. A. Warren Stearns, Commissioner of Correction of Massachusetts.

Mr. Stearns spoke before a gathering of about 150 Massachusetts officials, social workers and individuals interested in prison problems who were guests of Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird at her Endean estate last night. The group was brought together by Mrs. Bird to hear an explanation of the forward looking penal work which is being carried out at the Massachusetts state prison colony at Norfolk.

"The development of future methods of penology does not rest upon the establishment of a definite 'system,'" Dr. Stearns said. "Instead we are finding that the approach to the problem lies in training men who are equipped to cope with the problem through progressively improving methods. This development lies along two lines. The first is the 'scientific' approach to the problems of the individual. The second is the application of the social worker's technique to the study of the causes and outside conditions of the individual case."

Prison officials, it was pointed out, are turning to the study of his family and other surroundings, with a view to placing a remedial finger upon the causative environment into which the released prisoner is likely to return.

Mr. Howard B. Gill, superintendent of the Norfolk prison colony, described the work which is being pursued there. The Rev. Spence Burton, former prison chaplain in Charlestown, Mass., and San Quentin, Calif., told the group that "time" sentences were unsatisfactory. The bench and bar, he said, should determine the guilt of an offender. The length of sentence should be placed in the hands of penologists, he added, who are able to determine when correction and rehabilitation have been completed.

PREHISTORIC VILLAGE FOUND IN SHETLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—A prehistoric village extending over several acres of shore land has just come to light in the island of Shetland off the north coast of Scotland.

Excavations were begun earlier in the summer and already relics have been unearthed which point to a Bronze Age survival. It is expected that it will be some five years before excavating operations are completed.

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HOUSTON PORT SHIPS IMMENSE COTTON TONNAGE

Terminal Built Up From Bayou Used by Troops of Gen. Houston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 1—Longshoremen crews loading two steamships in the harbor of Houston, recently contested for the distinction of placing on board ship the two-millionth bale of cotton loaded out of the port of Houston this season. This may not seem to have been particularly a great distinction, as distinctions go, until it is considered that no American port other than Houston will send to sea a total of such magnitude of the South's chief staple.

The two vessels were berthed at the modern concrete fireproof docks which have been built by Houston at a point which closely approximates the location at which, 95 years ago, Gen. Sam Houston, with the remnant of the armed forces of the Republic of Texas, crossed the stream then known as Buffalo Bayou in an effort to overtake and engage the forces of the Mexican General Santa Anna.

While Houston has, in the last 10 years, expanded its vessel-borne business to tens of millions of tons, it does not consider her waterway facilities completed. Within a quarter century it has seen the water depth increased from 12 feet in 1904, to 18 feet in 1910, 25 feet in 1914, and 30 feet in 1925. It has seen the navigable width expanded from 80 feet in 1904, to 100 feet in 1910, 125 feet in 1914 and 150 feet in 1925. The lower section of the ship channel, across the northern portion of Galveston Bay, now has a width of 250 feet, which the shipping interests of Houston are now working to have increased to 400 feet.

In comparison with the cost of waterway developments in other ports, Houston's total bill is said to be surprisingly low, the total expended on new work to date running to practically $10,000,000.

9,000-Mile Air Line To Reach East Indies

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Amsterdam, Holland, Oct. 1

INAUGURATION of regular weekly air service between Amsterdam and Batavia, a distance of 9000 miles, said to be the longest regular air line in the world, took place here today. The service supplants fortnightly flights started a year ago. It is planned to complete the journey in nine days.

Exactly seven years ago today the first flight from the Netherlands to the East Indies took place. Three military aviators flew to the East Indies in 17 days.

Gold Is Secure As Standard In United States

Hoover Sees No Reason for Tampering With Money System

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—The Hoover Administration favors the gold standard, and there is no likelihood of any departure from it. If bimetalists wish to make an issue of it, the Administration is ready, it was learned from an authoritative quarter today.

The Administration sees in the shaping up of the present economic situation and the unrest in many parts of the country a revival of the same conditions that led to the 16-to-1 campaign under William Jennings Bryan in 1896. Already a number of senators from silver-producing states are advocating that the price of silver be fixed in a definite ratio to that of gold. The Administration does not believe that this proposal will carry much weight with a majority of Congress, and in fact is disposed to take the whole attempt lightly.

However, it is known on high authority that any proposal for the United States to give up the gold standard would be looked upon as a blow not only to American prestige, but as a serious impediment to world economic recovery.

Senator Morris Sheppard (D.) of Texas forecast today that bimetalism will be a subject of debate in the coming session. Senator Sheppard did not express his own views on the matter. A number of other members of Congress have recently expressed their views on the matter, in some cases advocating it and in others merely stating that the matter would have to be considered. These include Senators William E. Borah (R.), Idaho; Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Montana; Henrik Shipstead (F.-L.), Minnesota; William H. King (D.), Utah, and James Couzens (R.), Michigan.

In Detroit, Senator Couzens said that Congress should consider something "along the lines of bimetallism or partial suspension of the gold standard."

The ratio at which modern advocates of bimetallism urge that the white metal be pegged is 20 to 1. The Treasury Department feels that the situation today is different from the earlier campaign for bimetallism in that silver is now a by-product metal in mining, whereas even up to a third of a century ago it was chiefly mined for its own sake.

The new situation means almost inevitably, it is felt, that if silver were "pegged," a burst of silver production would follow which would drive gold into hiding. Currency would be depreciated, prices would go up and inflation would follow. This, on the heels of departure from the gold standard by other big nations except France, would withdraw one of the major stabilizing

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New Polar Expeditions Announced For Observations in North and South

British Savants Conclude London Conference on Natural Science

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 1—Polar expeditions in which 14 nations have agreed to participate were announced at the concluding session of the British Association for the Advancement of Science here last night. Dr. George Simpson, director of the British Meteorological Office, said a number of stations in both the arctic and the antarctic regions would be established, as was done just 50 years ago for the meteorological and terrestrial magnetism observations. Most of these stations could now be reached without special ships. Therefore, instead of the large expeditions of 1882, each is to be manned by three or four men. The scheme, which is to be carried out next year, includes the establishment of the observation station at Fort Rae on Great Slave Lake, Canada.

Sir Alfred Ewing, ex-vice-chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, has been elected president of the association for next year when the annual meeting takes place at York. Sir Alfred presided over the engineering section of the association this year. During the war he was head of the admiralty department at this station here, the work enabling the world to be kept informed as to the happenings in mysterious times shut off from ordinary means of communication.

The federation of the greater nationalities as a basis for international co-operation was the burden of the address of Sir Halford J. Mackinder. The speaker warned that "if our civilization is not to go down in internecine conflict, there must be a development of world-planning out of regional planning

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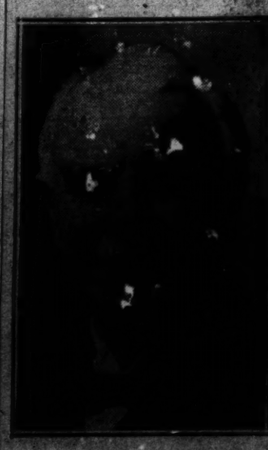
Honored at Parley



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SIR ALFRED EWING

Noted Engineer, Who Has Been Elected President of the British Association.

RELIEF NEED IN DROUGHT AREA DROPS

Farmers Repay Loans Despite Low Prices of Cash Products

FEW STATES ASK AID OF RED CROSS

No Loan Moratorium Wanted, but New Credit Required in Some Sections

American farmers want no moratorium on drought loans, their efforts to repay these debts indicate. Further credit assistance may be required, but the Government finds that all obligations are being met consistently.

Record food crops in many of the 22 states where drought relief was needed last year, and good crops in almost all of them, are enabling farmers to face the coming winter with enough to eat, even though they may have little cash in hand because of low prices for "money crops."

This is the central point brought out in a survey conducted throughout the middle West by The Christian Science Monitor. Only in Montana and North Dakota is the present need comparable to conditions widespread a year ago.

In those two States the Red Cross is aiding more than 5000 families and is to open campaigns on Oct. 11 to raise a total of $450,000 for further relief.

While relief activities continue in other states in lessened volume, some areas have been able to dispense with them entirely. In many instances surplus produce in one section is being sent to less prosperous ones. Exchange of wheat for groceries and other forms of barter are offsetting the hindrance to distribution due to lack of money.

To help farmers regain financial equilibrium, taxes have been reduced in South Dakota. Governmental agencies and many banks are taking other special measures to lighten the burden of farmer loans and interest.

Southern states, although grappling with the problem of cotton surpluses that have reduced the price to 5 cents a pound, report the best food crops in several years.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — Announcement by Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, that farmers have repaid before it became due more than $1,000,000 of the money lent to them this year by the Government was taken by farm leaders here as indication that the American farmer neither needs nor wants a moratorium on his legitimate debts.

The American farmer, it was said, is burdened by a heavy load of debt, but his interest is in paying off this debt as rapidly as possible rather than securing a temporary postponement which could only serve to increase the burden in the long run.

Mr. Hyde's statement said that collections during the past week, totaling approximately $410,000, brought the total collected since July 1 on all government relief loans to $1,339,146.84, and of this amount $1,067,026 was repaid on money loaned in 1931. Payments on the first of these loans were not due before Sept. 30.

"The repayment of this large amount before any of it was due is very gratifying," Mr. Hyde said. "It justifies the faith of the Government in advancing this money to the farmers who needed it to tide them over a period when they could not get money elsewhere. The early repayments have been profitable for the farmers, also, as they have allowed them to reduce their interest charges."

The loans due Sept. 30 were those made in seven northwestern states for seed, feed, gasoline and oil, and rehabilitation.

Unearned Interest Returned

"Repayments of approximately $1,000,000 a week are expected by the seed loan office for some time after Sept. 30," Mr. George S. Huffman of the farmers' seed loan office says. "Most of these will be payments on notes due and some will be repayments of loans due later in the fall. The seed loan office is making refunds every day of unearned interest. The farmers paid the interest when the money was borrowed and when they pay the loan before due, the unearned interest is returned to them."

On Oct. 31 the second group of loans will fall due. The last loans this year are due Nov. 30.

Leaders of the National Grange assembled here for a conference of the executive committee expressed considerable satisfaction over Mr. Hyde's statement which indicates, they believe, that the American farmer does not want charity from the Government although he does want legitimate credit assistance.

It also indicated, they said, that congressmen who have been advocating a moratorium on farm loans to their sections during the past summer are not contributing to the solution of the farm problem.

It is a matter of record that whenever such a moratorium have been made there has ensued a deliberate decline in payments on farm loans. This, they said, has been deliberate and not to the best interest of the farmer, whose real need is not submission of farm credits to prevent a collapse of the country's agricultural system.

The executive committee meeting of the National Grange has

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GANDHI OBTAINS DELAY ON ISSUE OF MINORITIES

Broad Agreement Sought to Settle Contentions of Various Groups

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 1—Establishment of an informal committee for the purpose of reaching some broad agreement on India's communal problems was decided upon by the minorities committee of the Round Table Conference here today, when Mahatma Gandhi asked a week's adjournment to enable continuance of private talks already under way in connection with the Hindu-Moslem controversy.

Mr. Gandhi's proposal was not readily accepted by several Indian members of the committee who took umbrage at the fact that the informal talks so far held here have only been concerned with the Hindu-Moslem relationship while other minority groups in India have been ignored.

In this connection Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, who represents the depressed classes, said he understood from his recent address that Mr. Gandhi only favored special electoral representation for Muhammadans and Sikhs and was opposed to the idea of special treatment for other minorities.

This being so, Dr. Ambedkar did not favor discussions being carried on in private if the two interests concerned were to determine their status while leaving that of several other important minorities untouched.

Sir Henry Gidney, representing the Anglo-Indian community, took a similar view and asked Mr. Gandhi to make it clear that all minorities and communities would be included in informal discussions. Mr. Gandhi, however, only stated that all communities would receive equal treatment at his hands and that he hoped by the end of the week to be able to report that some sort of settlement had been reached. He added that he had no special grounds for such hope other than the fact that he is an "irrepressible optimist."

The meeting indicated in a nutshell the depth of the intensity of communal feeling in India. For while Hindus and Moslems constitute the main population of the country, other communities in numbers alone make an immense population.

In speaking for the depressed classes Dr. Ambedkar was voicing the views of approximately 20 per cent of the population of British India, while Indian Christians now number in the neighborhood of 4,500,000. The community Sir Henry Gidney represents has a population of nearly 114,000, and Europeans, totaling 146,000, have an importance in the country out of all proportion to their numerical strength.

Boston Art Notes

Museum School

Because a routine of status quo seems to be expected in the arrangements of the Museum School of Art, a good deal of excitement was stirred up in the tranquil air of Boston last spring by some radical changes in the staff.

For some three decades a certain order had prevailed. The Boston Museum School routine set its firm stamp upon virtually all art activity in the city. There were the prescribed leaders, all others must follow them. To be sure, they attained a certain perfection within limits, but soon their method, carried to its limits, grew stale. In taking the new step, considered by so many a reprehensible one, the school gives some promise of refreshment in the turn of art affairs in Boston.

Toward this new objective, namely the broadening of horizons, two instructors have been imported from England. They are Mr. Rodney Burn and Mr. Rodney Guthrie, both graduates of the Slade School, winners of prizes. Both have pictures in important galleries and collections in England. From the reproductions of their work in the school catalogue, one judges they are craftsmen of genuine merit, for they reflect the tendencies of the Slade School toward a more liberal and modernistic outlook.

D. A.

Ship Lines Drop Class Distinction

Abolition of second-class accommodations aboard the large transatlantic passenger liners is apparently the next step in the progress toward elimination of class distinction aboard ships, brought about largely by the increasing tendency of ocean travelers during the past year or so, to turn away from the second class to the tourist third, or to the "cabin" ship, where all class distinctions cease.

Two of the big British passenger lines announce complete abolition of second-class accommodations, the Cunard and the White Star lines. These companies have eliminated second class from several of their ships of late, and now state that none of their boats will use the designation "second class" even on the express liners Aquitania, Berengaria, Majestic and Olympic. Lines that still offer second-class accommodations include North German Lloyd, French, Hamburg-American, Holland-America, Swedish-American and Cosulich lines.

Second-class accommodations on the Majestic and Olympic are to be converted into tourist classes as of Oct. 1. A similar step by the Cunard Line on the Aquitania and Berengaria will be effective Oct. 7.

PUBLIC CO-OPERATION SOUGHT FOR 'SALLIES'

Mr. Sidney S. Conrad has been named vice-chairman of Salvation Army annual Boston general maintenance appeal advisory board, according to an announcement made today by Mr. Philip R. Allen, chairman of the board. He also announced that a group of prominent civic and business men have consented to serve on the board for the drive for $150,000 scheduled from Oct. 21 to Nov. 7.

Mr. Conrad, in taking over his new post, said that general conditions have severely taxed the army's resources and that only by the heartiest public coöperation can the budget be raised with which to operate the army's 24 institutions and departments in Greater Boston.

HIGHWAY CONTRACT UNDER SCRUTINY

Awarding of a $51,092.40 highway construction contract to Arute Brothers of New Britain, Conn., by the Public Works Department was held up by the Executive Council yesterday on the grounds that the State's labor laws had not been complied with.

Arute Brothers were the low bidders on work to be done in Randolph. Charging that the award was illegal, three state representatives appeared before the Council to urge that the award be given to Powers Manufacturing Company of Brockton, second lowest bidder. Hearings on the claim will be held by the Council next week.

TOO POOR TO HELP, B. & M. DECLARES

The Boston & Maine Railroad is financially unable to assist in the elimination of certain of its grade crossings outlined in a legislative order for 1932, other than those projects included in the present program, Mr. John B. Sawyer, counsel for the Boston & Maine, declared yesterday at a hearing before Mr. Frank E. Lyman, state commissioner of public works.

The Boston & Maine pays approximately 50 per cent of costs for eliminating grade crossings along its line. It plans to pay for the elimination of grade crossings in the towns of Newbury and Littleton at a cost to the railroad of $175,000. Mr. George F. Lacy, comptroller of the Boston & Maine, said the railroad had been recording a steady decrease in revenues since 1928, whereas in 1930, more than $16,000,000 was expended for capital improvements, and more than $3,000,000 during the first eight months of 1931.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; gentle west winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight; Friday fair; somewhat cooler in extreme northern and extreme western portions tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and slightly cooler tonight; Friday fair.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Friday; slightly cooler in northern portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast north of Sandy Hook: Fresh, possibly strong, west and northwest winds and partly overcast weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	64	66	Montreal	60	80
Bismarck	42	72	Nantucket	62	64
Boston	58	68	New Orleans	76	88
Buffalo	54	70	New York	58	70
Calgary	46	...	Norfolk, Va.	68	78
Charleston	76	84	North Platte	48	76
Chicago	62	74	Philadelphia	64	76
Cincinnati	56	76	Phoenix, Ariz.	72	100
Denver	46	70	Pittsburgh	56	72
Eastport, Me.	56	60	Portland, Me.	54	64
Hatteras	70	72	Raleigh	58	78
Helena, Mont.	44	68	St. Louis	60	80
Honolulu, T. H.	...	...	St. Paul	48	68
Jupiter, Fla.	70	84	Salt Lake City	50	80
Kansas, N. D.	48	72	San Francisco	54	68
Jacksonville	74	82	Santa Fe, N. M.	52	74
Kansas City	62	80	Seattle	54	70
Key West	74	82	Tampa	72	84
Los Angeles	74	88	Washington	58	74
Memphis	62	84	Wichita, Kan.	58	82
Miami, Fla.	72	82	Williston, N. D.	44	70

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 1.
B—Maximum Sept. 30.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 1:40 p. m. Friday 2:12 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:37 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Wallace Porter, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lecturership of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church; Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, 8.

Boston Public Library: Concert by Copley Club Singers, Lecture Hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division). Art of Living Course in Vocation, "What Can I Do?" by Dr. Fred C. Smith, Harvard University; Vialle Room, 7. Meetings: Dolphins Club, Room 6, 8; Owl Club, Room 100, 8; Pals Club, Room 101, 8; Williams Club, Room C, 8; Village A. C., Room 2, 8.

Harvard University: Reception to students of Graduate School of Business Administration, addresses by President Lowell and Dean Donham, Baker Library, 7:30.

Boston Advertising Club: Meeting, Advertising Guild, Club Rooms, 7.

Horticultural Hall: Radio Show.

New England Waterworks Association: Banquet, followed by reports of tellers, presidential address and dancing, ballroom, Hotel Statler, 7.

Theaters

Shubert—"Meet My Sister," 8:15.
Metropolitan—George Arliss in "Alexander Hamilton."
Colonial—"Trial by Jury" and "Pinafore."
Somerville—Somerville Players in "Our New Minister."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Tapestries, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

New England Waterworks Association: Excursion over Metropolitan Waterworks System, luncheon en route.

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated lecture, "Early Boston," lecture hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 12.

Horticultural Hall: Radio show, all day.

Meeting, Playcrafter group, address, "My Association with Eva La Gallienne," by Miss Pamela Robinson, home of Mrs. Anne Mansfield, 1750 Beacon Street, Brookline, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 10 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock every day except Monday. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; exhibition of new accessions of the Print Department Oct. 1; Stencil Designs by Thomas A. Fox; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—English portraits and ship pictures.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by W. Lee-Hankey. Through Oct. 3.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Recent paintings of Brittany by W. L. Stevens. Pencil drawings of New Hampshire by John Pratt Whitman. Through Oct. 6.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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LAWYERS FAVOR DEMERIT RATES FOR MOTORISTS

Regarded as Best Way for State to Prevent Reckless Driving

Steps taken by Massachusetts legislators to relieve the pressure of high automobile insurance rates, if they are to effect any permanent benefits, must strike first at the source of accidents—the reckless driver—according to lawyers speaking at the hearing continued on the insurance question at the State House today.

On this assumption, the speakers advocated legislation compelling motorists who failed to observe the simple rules of the road, such as those relating to speeding at street intersections or passing when the view ahead is obstructed, to pay higher rates of insurance for each violation. This plan was first instigated by Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

It was considered of primary importance that carelessness should be made expensive to the guilty driver, otherwise, it was declared, the insurance system would continue to misfire by encouraging, rather than deterring, the reckless.

While the whole theory of automobile insurance is to protect unfortunate victims from the carelessness of others, it was pointed out, the present law was said to serve more as an assurance to negligent drivers that they would escape any penalties for crashing into others.

The recommendation was made that legislators should work out some special means of hitting directly at the careless operator without removing the compulsory provisions of the law which supply an element of protection to every careful driver and pedestrian.

Compulsory property damage insurance was also urged on the assumption that it would tend to reduce the number of personal injury claims of a minor nature.

Immediate examination of all claims of personal injuries was further stressed as a bar against false and exaggerated demands. Insurance companies should have the right to refuse all claims for damages to passengers riding in a car driven by a careless operator, it was declared.

BOSTON ARTILLERY SAILS FOR NASSAU

About 255 members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston and their families sail from Boston at 8 o'clock tonight for Nassau, Bahama Islands, on the steamer Scythia of the Cunard Line on their 294th Fall Field Day. The Scythia was specially chartered to make the round trip to Nassau and is to return to Boston Oct.8. The vessel is usually engaged in transatlantic service.

On arrival at the island, they are to receive full military honors by His Excellency Sir Charles William J. Orr, Governor of the Bahamas. An elaborate program of social and military events have been planned for the brief stay of the Ancients at Nassau. The Artillery band is accompanying the party and is to play while the Scythia leaves the dock tonight, decorated with international signal code flags and bunting.

Wage Parleys Called By Ely and Curley

Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Mayor James M. Curley called conferences at the State House and City Hall today in efforts to avert a strike of longshoremen at Boston.

Steamship representatives, contracting stevedores and union longshoremen delegates met in the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange Building to discuss the demands of the men regarding overtime rates of wages for the ensuing year.

During this meeting, Mayor Curley asked them to adjourn and the steamship men and stevedores went to his office while the longshoremen went to Governor Ely's office. Later the entire group adjourned to the State House.

Union officials at Boston stated a few days ago that the Boston unions would abide by the decision of the New York union. Mr. Richard Parkhurst, secretary of the Boston Port Authority, said today that he had learned that the Boston unions had now decided to demand several special concessions, not agreed to in New York, or they would call a general strike along the entire water front of Boston.

Steamship officials say the demand of the men if granted would tend to drive business away from Boston at a time when all possible is being done to build up the commerce of the port and that any higher cost at Boston as compared with other ports would increase the difficulties of bringing steamships to Boston.

The ultimatum issued by the longshoremen that they would declare a general strike at 1 p. m. today unless their demands were granted did not become effective because the men were ordered to remain at work by Mr. John Doolin, vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Association, pending the outcome of the conference at the State House.

ELWIN L. PAGE NAMED NEW HAMPSHIRE JUDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 1—Mr. Elwin L. Page, city solicitor of Concord and United States Commissioner for New Hampshire, was nominated by Gov. John G. Winant yesterday for associate justice of the Superior Court. Confirmation by the council is regarded as certain.

Mr. Page is a graduate of the Concord schools, Williams College and Harvard Law School. He is president of the Rumford Building and Loan Association, and vice-president of the New Hampshire Home for the Aged. He also has written a volume on international law and a few months ago published a work on Abraham Lincoln in New Hampshire. He is preparing a book on George Washington in New Hampshire, in connection with his duties as chairman of the New Hampshire commission arranging for the 200th anniversary of Washington.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Phil Saltman, pianist.
5:15 The Art of Living: talk.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Edisonians: Concert Orchestra.
6:00 Captain Bailey's Crew.
6:30 "Old Pals Her"; announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 NBC, Vermont Lumberjacks; male quartet.
7:15 Elizabeth Chapen, contralto.
7:25 Gruen Answer Man.
7:30 "Clearcoal"; popular orchestra; soloists.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Eddie Cantor, guest soloist.
9:00 NBC, Arco Dramatic Musicale: "Franz Schubert"; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
10:00 NBC Dance Orchestra; Weber and Fields.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ."
11:30 NBC, Sherbo's Continentals.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:15 p. m.—NBC, "Gems of Melody."
5:30 Agricultural markets.
5:40 "Uncle Bill and the Twins."
5:55 The Success Reporter.
6:00 Time; weather; Sport Review; temperature.
6:03 Ronnie and Van, vocal duo.
6:15 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 "Nat and Bridget."
8:00 NBC, Dixie Spiritual Singers.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch, "Spred."
8:30 Blair Cut-Ups Orchestra.
8:45 NBC, "Sisters of the Skillet."
9:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Orchestra; Russ Columbo, baritone.
10:00 A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, director; Frank Parker, tenor.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Princess Ivanova Obolensky; soloists; orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review; temperature.
11:15 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
11:45 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 Musical Mirror: Helen Barr, soprano; orchestra.
5:45 Ambassadors Orchestra; Kay Crosby.
6:00 Popular duo and soloists.
6:15 "Deep Night"; sketch.
6:30 Political talk.
6:40 Miss Lee LaMay, "Baritonette."
6:45 Close Friends Club with "Bob" Emery.
7:00 News and weather.
7:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Band.
8:30 CBS, "Quist Harmonies"; concert orchestra.
8:45 CBS, "Your child," Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, "Rhythm Choristers"; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Coty Melody Girl; Welcome Lewis, contralto; Harry Salter's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Sketch, "Leona Signs a Contract."
10:00 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 Philco Dance Orchestra; South Sea Islanders.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organ; Ben Alley, tenor.

WBBM, Boston (226kc-341m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Jean Ormsbyville, arouser.
6:00 Evening Musicale.
6:15 Recorded program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:00 "Tone Pictures."
7:15 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:30 "Highings in Music."
8:00 "Songs We Love to Hear"; soloist, violin, organ
8:15 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Daddy Sunshine Program.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor."
5:45 CBS, "Meet the Artist"; Freddie Rich.
6:00 CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
6:15 CBS, Huston Ray and his orchestra.
6:45 News and weather.
7:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; orchestra.
7:15 Limerick programs.
7:20 Talk series.
7:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "Front Page Headlines."
8:30 Chemical Society lecture.
8:45 "Knick-Knacks"; Ross and Macomber.
9:00 Le Paradis Band.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
10:15 CBS, The Columbians.
10:30 News flashes.
10:45 CBS, Captivators Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
11:15 CBS, St. Moritz Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Radio Round-Up: Elliott Jaffee, tenor; William Demarest, comedian; Rich's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs
10:15 a. m.—WEEI Organist.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, Sonata Recital.
12:00 noon—NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
1:00 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:15 p. m.—NBC, Second game, World Series, from St Louis, Graham McNamee, announcer.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:15 a. m.—Dorothy Randall, talk.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—"Musical Pictures."
11:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes in person.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
2:15 p. m.—Same as WEEI
4:45 p. m.—Short wave broadcast to Australia.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS, Novelty Trio.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS, Rhythm Kings.
11:30 a. m.—CBS, "Melody Parade."
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Variety Four.
1:15 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Second game, World Series, St. Louis, Ted Husing, announcer
4:45 p. m.—CBS, Edna Thomas, "The Lady from Louisiana."

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Little Journeys to Market.
10:15 a. m.—CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit.
10:45 a. m.—CBS, Don and Betty.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Harry Tucker's Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shop news; News flashes.
3:00 p. m.—Romanseers Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
4:30 p. m.—At the Console.

EVERYBODY LIKES . . .
Downyflake Doughnuts
The Doughnut That Created a National Appetite
Made Fresh Every Hour at Your Local Downyflake Shop
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WNAC WEAN WORC WICC
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Big Contest With Prizes For All

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. S. T.)

State Voids Permits For 185,000 Pistols

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 30—The State will take its first step on Thursday in the stringent enforcement of new anti-crime legislation governing pistol possession, passed by the special session of the Legislature, when it annuls 185,000 pistol permits now in force.

Aimed directly to support the anti-gangster drive now on throughout New York, the strict renewal rules are designed to interfere seriously with the freedom under which the underworld has been able to arm itself up to this time.

Persons wishing to carry firearms will be required to leave their photographs and fingerprints on record. No all-time permits will be issued and renewals will be required annually.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 30—The task of rounding up 4000 pistols possessed in Dutchess County under permits automatically revoked by action of the New York Legislature was started yesterday by the sheriff, Mr. Oakleigh T. Cookingham. The weapons will be confiscated by the sheriff and held by him until new permits are issued, which, it is expected, will be in much smaller numbers than before.

Elevated Safety Wins Third Medal

For the third time since 1914, the Boston Elevated Railway has received the Anthony N. Brady Gold Memorial Medal for the first accomplishments in accident prevention. It was announced today. The presentation of the 1930 medal was made at the national convention of the American Electric Railway Association which is being held this week in Atlantic City, N. J. Mr. Edward Dana, general manager, officially accepted the medal in behalf of the Boston Elevated Railway.

The Brady Medal, given annually by Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, is awarded under the joint auspices of the American Museum of Safety and the American Electric Railway Association. The Boston Elevated Railway received the medal in 1914 and 1928.

A statement by Mr. Dana following the announcement praised the employees and officials of the railway whose efforts had made possible the remarkable safety record in the last few years. He said that winning the Brady medal again is added proof of the soundness of the elevated's methods and of the willing and intelligent coöperation of the employees and officials of the railway in making it effective. Not one of the 342,694,905 revenue passengers actually riding in the surface or rapid transit service of the railway were fatally injured during 1930, Mr. Dana pointed out.

DISORDER GREETS BRITISH DOLE CUT

SALFORD, Lancashire, England, Oct. 1 (AP)—Thousands of unemployed stormed the City Hall today to protest reductions in the dole and engaged in a clash with the police. Dozens were arrested.

In the morning several thousand unemployed paraded to the public square in front of the City Hall, and two policemen on duty at the doors of the building were surrounded and jostled into the middle of the crowd. The parade broke ranks and there was a surging mass of people in the square when mounted police rode up at a gallop, drawing their clubs and charging the crowd.

ROGERS 'GYM' GIVES FIRE STATION SITE

Harvard University is to lose its former gymnasium, the old Rogers building, which served the university as an indoor athletic building before the Hemenway structure was erected. Cambridge has gained a site for a fire house authorized by a recent final municipal appropriation of $20,000. The Rogers Gymnasium has been the quarters for the Cambridge School of Drama for the last two years.

The new structure will take the place of the present station in Brattle Square which was condemned several years ago. Brattle and Harvard Squares, with their congested traffic, make it difficult for fire trucks to reach the university side of the fire district which must be protected by this station. The new location on the plot between the Yard and Memorial Hall will be geographically the best possible, according to Cambridge Fire Headquarters.

Workers Walk Out At Texas Ports

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 1 (AP)—About 3000 longshoremen at Galveston, Houston, Texas City and Corpus Christi walked off their jobs early today in protest against a proposed wage reduction.

Warned of the impending strike, steamship companies loaded their vessels late last night. Twelve ships put to sea last night and two others were loaded and made ready to sail.

Steamship men said they would hire non-union men if necessary. The strike affected all deep sea and foreign trade vessels. Only two coastwise lines were included. Steamship interests proposed to reduce the basic pay of longshoremen from 80 cents to 65 cents an hour. The pay for loading cotton would have been lowered from 18 cents a bale to a flat rate of 65 cents an hour.

Mr. M. Dwyer, president of the gulf district of the International Longshoremen's Association, called the strike, effective at 12:01 a. m., today. The 1930-31 labor agreement expired at midnight.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—A walkout of nearly 60,000 longshoremen working in Atlantic ports from Hampton Roads to Halifax was averted yesterday with the signing of a compromise wage agreement by the International Longshoremen's Association and steamship company delegates.

The new contract, replacing one which expired last night, calls for a flat wage of 85 cents an hour and a 10-cent cut on the longshoremen's old wage of $1.30 an hour for overtime.

The steamship lines had held out for $1.10 an hour for overtime, while the union demanded $1.30. Later the association offered a new agreement, cutting the overtime rate by 5 cents. This the steamship companies refused, and a strike was threatened.

Mr. John J. Brady of a firm of contracting stevedores; Mr. H. W. Lyon and Col. G. Bartlett, steamship lines representatives, signed for the operators. Mr. Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Longshoremen's Association, and Mr. John Nolan, district vice-president for the longshoremen, representing New Jersey, signed for the workers.

Prison Wardens Prepare Answer

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Prison wardens from 40 states are preparing to bombard the Wickersham commission with criticism for its recent charges of brutality in American penal institutions.

An outlet for their criticism of the findings has been arranged in the form of a special session Oct. 22 in connection with the sixty-first annual congress of the American Prison Association, which opens in Baltimore Oct. 19.

At the close of the session a committee—already organized with Dr. Sanford Bates, superintendent of federal prisons, at its head—is to meet to draw up a formal report summarizing the group's attitude.

Details of the arrangements were made public in New York today by Mr. Edward R. Cass, general secretary of the Prison Association of New York, who has been designated to preside at the session.

ALLMAN HEADS CHICAGO POLICE

CHICAGO, Oct. 1 (AP)—Mayor Anton J. Cermak today appointed Capt. James P. Allman as Commissioner of Police to succeed Mr. John H. Alcock.

Mr. Alcock had been acting commissioner since Mr. William F. Russell retired from the commissionership to a captaincy during the inquiry into the slaying of Mr. Alfred Lingle, Tribune crime reporter. A member of the force since 1900, and captain for the last 15 years, Mr. Allman has earned a reputation as a rigid disciplinarian.

PLEAS FOR CHANGES IN TARIFF DENIED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Applications for changes in the tariff on men's and boys' woolen clothing and pumice stone were dismissed yesterday by the Tariff Commission.

Six New York City concerns asked a decrease on the clothing duty. Two applications filed by New York companies sought a decrease in the tariff on ground pumice, while three other applications were for an increase of duty on pumice stone wholly or partly manufactured.

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A new book of vital importance for thousands who are aimlessly drifting looking for jobs.
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"BERENGARIA" Brings It
• • • When the "Berengaria" docks tomorrow she brings America another shipment of Peek Frean's world-famous English Biscuits . . . and a fresh supply of delicious, wafer-thin
AllWheat Crispbread
PEEK FREAN & CO. LTD. OF London

CHURCH DISPUTE EASED IN SPAIN BY COMPROMISE

Vatican Decides to Accept Resignation of Primate Who Acted Politically

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Oct. 1—The Vatican's decision to accept the resignation of Cardinal Pedro Segura y Saenz, Primate of Spain and Archbishop of Toledo, announced yesterday, greatly eased the Government's position, for debate on the religious question is probably the most momentous the country has to face.

The fact that negotiations with the Vatican have already begun on a satisfactory basis is regarded as a feather in the Government's cap.

The Cardinal's resignation is the outcome of his pastoral letter of May 8, in which he urged Roman Catholics "to unite in order to secure the election of those candidates for the Cortes who offer a full guarantee that they will defend the rights of the church and the social order."

This was interpreted as a direct attack on the Republican régime. So great was the outcry that Cardinal Segura fled the country five days later. The following month he returned. But within a week he was arrested and expelled by order of the authorities. At present he is living in France.

The conciliatory attitude of the Vatican, which at first seemed disposed to support the exiled Primate, strengthens the hands of those members of the Government who are eager to compromise between the Vatican and Republican Spain.

According to reliable reports the commission which is advising the Government in regard to religious orders does not suggest that their goods be confiscated nor dissolution ordered. A special formula has been devised instead to enable the orders to remain in Spain under a special régime.

Yesterday, the Cortes began discussion on Article 34 of the Constitution which deals with the right to vote. One speaker, Señor Ruiz Funes, argued against granting votes to women but later withdrew his objections. Many think that if women had been able to vote previously, the Government would have been severely handicapped in its efforts to reduce church influence.

GOLD IS SECURE AS STANDARD IN UNITED STATES

(Continued from Page 1)

influences from the world, it is asserted.

The silver market is seriously depressed, it is pointed out. One of the most grievous effects of this situation is the declining purchasing power of great areas of the world, including India and China, which use the silver standard. With half the population of the world, their money has dropped about one-half in value, with consequent slowing down of purchases from the United States, Great Britain and other western nations. Unquestionably, this has had a serious effect on world prosperity.

One of the arguments of bimetallists has been that "pegging" the silver price would bring up the value of the white metal and restore the purchasing power of the Orient. On the other hand, the Treasury Department and many conservative economists have insisted that the United States could not peg the price alone and that the decline in silver was simply the result of overproduction, and followed the decline in many other raw materials.

It was also learned today at the Treasury that the Administration looks with no sympathy on a so-called "stabilized dollar" such as has been advocated by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University and certain other economists. The stabilized dollar would be based on gold, but the weight of gold behind each dollar would be varied so as to make it purchase the same amount of commodities.

Outside Rumors Blamed For Sweden's Gold Action

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Rumors started in other countries were blamed today by Mr. W. Boström, Minister from Sweden, for his country's temporary departure from the gold standard.

In a note to Mr. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, he said, "Only a week ago there was no need for and no cause even to discuss the measure that now has proved necessary. Some rumors were started abroad that Sweden's finances were out of order, and that the Government had difficulties to balance the budget. These rumors were entirely unfounded."

Silver Coming Into Own, Guggenheim Declares

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—Silver, in the opinion of Mr. Simon Guggenheim, head of one of the world's largest smelting and refining companies, soon will "come into its own" and is destined for the greatest future of all metals.

Returning from Europe Wednesday, the president of the American Smelting & Refining Company urged a conference of outstanding silver exponents to help hasten the "silver era" he predicted. Every country, he said, would gain something by the move.

Gold-Silver Disparity Held Block to Business

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 1 (AP)—Senator Key Pittman (D.) of Nevada, predicts a collapse of this country's foreign trade unless the Government acts to reduce the wide disparity between the value of gold and silver.

The Senator, who advocates the calling of an international silver conference, said that before long all nations, with the exception of the United States and France, will be off the gold standard and will trade where their money has the greatest value.

"By going off the gold standard," he said, "Great Britain left the United States and France 'holding the bag' and that bag is filled with gold that we cannot put to use. The pressure on Great Britain is relieved, and she is no longer under the necessity of sponsoring an international silver conference because she has accomplished the objective of such a conference."

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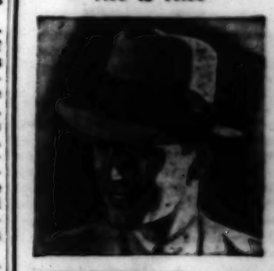

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ADMINISTRATION TO BLOCK PLAN FOR DEBENTURE

Possibility of Farm Issue Success Doubted by Secretary Hyde

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, believes that the "threat" of farm debentures or equalization fee is "no greater than heretofore," and has served notice on the next session of Congress, before it convened, that the Administration will renew opposition to the measures if they come up.

The Hyde statement was carried in replies cabled to European cotton associations and the American agricultural attaché at Berlin.

As Mr. Hyde made his statement public, the executive committee of the National Grange was in session here, reconsidering its position on the export debenture plan which it has supported in the past. Recently leaders of the National Farm Bureau Federation indicated they would revive efforts for the equalization fee in the new Congress.

Mr. Hyde's reply was elicited by European inquiries which declared that revival of pro-debenture talk in the United States had tended to disrupt the buying of cotton by European mills.

In his reply, Mr. Hyde pointed out that the price of cotton is below the cost of production and declared it inconceivable that Congress should take any action the benefits of which would accrue to the buyers, rather than the producers, of American cotton.

"You are advised that the present Administration of this Government has repeatedly opposed the enactment of such measures and made public announcement of its opposition," the Secretary said.

On plans for subsidizing export of United States cotton, he said, they "are not the law of this country, but are merely proposals which will possibly be subject to debate in Congress. Such proposals have been advocated here for the last 10 years, and have been put forward as methods of increasing price of cotton to American producers, and if such would be their effect they should serve to encourage buying at present prices, which are much below cost of production.

"Apparently your association and European buyers generally regard debentures and similar measures as calculated to depress prices of American cotton at European ports still further."

Farm Bureau Demands Adding of Equalization Fee to Marketing Act

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 1 — Immediate amendment of the Marketing Act to include the equalization fee for control of surplus crops is demanded in the statement of policy formulated here by the board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation. A survey of the Muscle Shoals situation and a study of the proposals to secure stabilization of the currency were also recommended.

In support of the equalization fee statement Mr. E. A. O'Neal, president of the Farm Bureau Federation, said that control of the marketing of agricultural products must rest entirely in the hands of the farmers if agriculture is to attain equality with other groups. This control, he said, must be absolute over the surplus and untrammeled by interference of any sort. The equalization fee, he stated, would make this absolute control possible.

"Most assuredly," he declared, "farmers should control their industry completely, bearing all its losses and sharing all its profits."

Many so-called old-line interests, according to the statement, are now organizing with the purpose of seeking the repeal of the Marketing Act.

The statement concluded as follows:

"In view of all developments and the unquestioned conditions now prevailing, the American Farm Bureau Federation believes the time has arrived to reaffirm its continued support of the Marketing Act and efforts being made for its administration.

"We do, however, as friends of the act and supporters of the Farm Board in its efforts to administer an act that could not fully function, insist that the Marketing Act should and must be amended by the present Congress so as to give the Federal Farm Board authority to place charges against all units of any given commodity moving in the channels of trade their proportionate shares of all necessary natural costs and losses resulting from the control of crop surpluses, which must be accomplished if the domestic market is protected as a market for the American farmer."

The equalization fee means that all units of a given commodity flowing in the channels of commerce bear their proportionate shares of any costs accruing to the effective control of crop surpluses, "so as to make fully operative our protective tariff system for agricultural products," and to stabilize domestic markets for that part of the commodity consumed in the United States.

"The Seventy-first Congress," said the statement, "in passing the Agricultural Marketing Act failed to include such a provision. The American Farm Bureau Federation, although disappointed over the absence of this authority for the Farm Board to authorize and direct such a charge against such a commodity, announced its intention to give its undivided support to the Marketing Act and thereby assist in securing for the farmers all of any benefits that might be derived from the new and only policy that had been offered to the farmers of the nation.

"The American Farm Bureau Federation, at the time of announcing its position in support of the act, reserved the right to insist that should the efforts to administer it disclose weaknesses or limitations within the act, it would at such time ask for such amendments as would be necessary to correct such weaknesses or limitations.

"It seems that time has now arrived."

British Goods To Canada Pay Dumping Duty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 1—Whatever advantages were contemplated by British manufacturers in the Canadian market through the depreciation of the pound sterling were eliminated by the action of the Canadian Government yesterday. Late in the afternoon the Cabinet issued an order in council, the effect of which is to apply a dumping duty to the extent of the difference between the depreciated pound and its par value on all importations into Canada from the United Kingdom.

The order is supplementary to the one issued Tuesday, which, for the purpose of safeguarding the National Treasury, decreed that for duty on importations from Great Britain the pound would be regarded as preserving its par value of $4.86 2-3.

The new order removes from Canadian manufacturers what they considered to be the menace of British exporters flooding the Canadian market, even despite the exaction of a duty on the basis of the par of sterling.

The Canadian Government will collect the difference between the depreciated and the par value of the pound as a special tariff. By this action British exporters are placed on the same footing in Canada as exporters in the United States. American currency exchange being adverse to Canada at the moment, United States imports are, under an order in council of Monday, dutiable at the normal par equivalent as between Canadian and American dollars, plus the amount of premium on American funds in Canada.

The provisions of the dumping clauses of the customs act are also made applicable to American goods where, in the operation of striking a balance between values, the valyue invoiced by American exporters is, in actual Canadian currency, less than the home consumption value in the United States.

The Government's action follows a flood of protests which engulfed the Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, and his Cabinet, following Monday's order. This set forth that in respect to importations from countries whose currency had depreciated, the value of such goods for duty proposes would be the actual depreciated rate. Tuesday this was altered and another order issued decreeing that the value for duty purposes would be regarded as the par value of the pound sterling. The new order completes the picture in its application of the dumping duty.

WHEAT GOES TO BRAZIL

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 1 (AP)—The British freighter, Martha, sailed from Baltimore yesterday for Santos, Brazil, with 240,000 of the 25,000,000 bushels of wheat the Farm Board has exchanged for Brazilian coffee in her hold.

Here Is Something New to See in New York

Schultze & Weaver, Architects Cameragraph by Palmer Shannon, New York
ANOTHER WALDORF-ASTORIA COMES TO GRACE THE CITY

New Waldorf-Astoria Opens To 20,000 Special Guests There

President Hoover From Washington Goes on Air to Felicitate Management on Enterprise— 'Peacock Alley' Gayer Than Ever

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—President Hoover, speaking by radio from Washington at 6 p. m. yesterday, greeted the 20,000 guests invited to the formal opening and inspection of the new Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, built in the block between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, fronting on Park Avenue and running through to Lexington Avenue.

The President characterized the new hotel as a national institution, a continuation of the tradition for hospitality that made famous the old hotel of the same name at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, razed to provide a site for the Empire State Building.

The President referred to the opening of the new hotel as an event even in New York, famous for its magnificent hostelries. He declared that the building of the new Waldorf-Astoria constituted a contribution to national confidence in the future, and congratulated the company building and operating it.

Everyone of the 20,000 guests at some time during the affair, doubtless walked through the new Peacock Alley. The old informal name of the famous corridor in the old Waldorf-Astoria is now official, for it is displayed in small illuminated glass signs at either end. Also where the alley is crossed by the main central corridor there was a placard, to make sure that none of the visitors missed what most of them looked for first.

Oscar Early on Hand

Hundreds of the early arrivals found Mr. Oscar Tschirky smilingly awaiting them at the head of the main staircase. During the exercises in the ballroom he slipped away and listened to the speaking, but he was at his post far into the evening. Today, with the hotel settled into its routine, he is busy with his many duties as banquet manager.

Peacock Alley, with its tall broad mirrows lining the walls between the pilasters of veined marble, is turned slightly modernistic by its newer modes of furniture, but is as smart a parade ground as the most ardent have hoped for, more spacious than of yore, elegant in its wall panels of matched veinings in rare woods, illuminated with softened brilliance by concealed lights.

New York's unofficial palace, Mr. Lucius Boomer, president of the hotel corporation, called it in his short dedicatory address, and that seemed no boastful phrase to those who managed to take in something of its spacious magnificence.

Above the twenty-eighth story the hotel is largely residential. For distinguished guests there is a six-room state suite, which rents at $125 a day. Permanent guests have access to a private driveway and parking space for 300 motorcars. Guests arriving in private railway cars on the tracks of the Grand Central Railroad, which runs under the building, may ascend by special elevator from the very door of their cars.

Guests Are New Patrons

Five stories at the top of the building are given over to the ventilating apparatus and other machinery. When a patron arrives—guests are called patrons here—their names are transmitted by a writing apparatus to the floor to which they are booked. Leaving the elevator they are greeted by the floor manager by name and conducted to their rooms without directions. Each room is equipped with radio, and wired for television against the day when that shall arrive in practical form. There is a roof garden with glass ceiling removable in favorable weather.

The architects are Schultze & Weaver, and it was erected by the Thompson - Starrett organization, both New York firms. The general interior decoration contract was carried out by W. & S. Sloane & Co. A series of lobby decorations is by Louis Rigal, and a soaring winged figure by Nina Sazerac-Moore surmounts the Park Avenue entrance. The property represents an investment of more than $40,000,000. It has a staff of 2000 persons and will accommodate 3000 resident patrons.

Mr. Charles Hayden is chairman of the board that financed the great enterprise and his name stands first upon the register of patrons.

Soviet Writer Warns America On Trade Rules

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Oct. 1—A serious warning that the unsatisfactory conditions governing Soviet-American trade may lead "to the complete or almost complete vanishing of American goods from the Soviet market" is voiced in an article signed Ajax, appearing in the official newspaper Izvestia today.

Ajax lists a series of alleged obstacles placed in the way of Soviet commercial organizations operating in the United States, ranging from refusal to prolong the visas of their representatives to administrative measures which make difficult the importation of Soviet timber products.

It is declared that a number of Soviet orders have already been transferred from the United States to Europe because of better credit conditions obtainable there, and the article suggests that France, which after having established restrictions on Soviet goods, withdrew these after a trade war lasting several months, "might serve as a good example to America." The article concludes:

"The Soviet Union will never agree to any discriminatory methods against its exports and such methods on the part of America can injure not so much Soviet trade as American penetration of the Soviet market which is the sole healthy developing market of our time."

Representatives of American firms here say the conclusion of future contracts is now more difficult. In addition to the considerations which Ajax outlined, the Soviet Union shares in the world depression to the extent that the value of its exports is far below that of last year despite its increased volume.

Then the fall in the value of the pound affects Russia, since England is the country with which the Soviet Union always has the largest favorable trade balance. Use of surplus pounds obtained from the sale of Soviet products in England for purchases in America is obviously less advantageous than was the case before England abandoned the gold standard. Both of these factors are expected to embarrass Soviet-American trade unless the United States credit policy becomes more liberal.

IMPERIAL BANK OMITS "EXTRA"

MONTREAL, Oct. 1—Imperial Bank of Canada omitted the extra dividend of $1 on the capital stock due at this time. Regular quarterly dividend of $3 was declared, payable Nov. 1.

Humble Bean Plays Big Part in China

* * *

So Do the Japanese, Settled in Manchuria

* * *

Great Trek North Fills the Country

(Continued from Page 1)

ation upon the producers, but devised a clever scheme whereby the Government undertook to sell the exported crop for silver, and did so sell it, but paid the luckless farmers in paper. This rapidly depreciated in value, while the war lord used the silver in paying his colossal armies and defraying the cost of his military adventures south of the Great Wall.

When he was assassinated by a bomb, placed mysteriously by no one knows whom—or if anyone knows he won't tell—his son Chang Hsueh-liang succeeded to the dictatorship. At first he vowed never to undertake military adventures outside of Manchuria. But to this determination he failed to adhere.

Money Spent for War

Large quantities of money wrung from the Manchurian farmers, and which should have been employed for their benefit, were spent in warlike rivalry with the tuchuns of China. The poverty of the overtaxed masses increased. The distress, due to an ever-depreciating currency was increased by the world-wide depression which has caused a tremendous restriction of the European demand for soya beans. Betwixt their poverty and their grievances the Manchurian masses are furnishing a promising field for the propaganda of the Bolshevists.

Manchuria, which ought to be the treasure house of the Far East, is today its chief danger point.

Few westerners realize how slight is the material hold Japan has upon Manchuria. To begin with, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is covertly hostile to the Japanese. He suspects them, perhaps with reason, of complicity in his father's assassination. He is irritated by their opposition to his military adventures outside Manchuria, and by the fact that they do constitute a state within his state. For the South Manchuria Railroad which the Japanese acquired from Russia by right of conquest, is a sort of principality in itself.

Pays Big Profits

Owned by Japanese—50 per cent of the stock being held by the Government—it has been a highly profitable property. Until two years ago it paid dividends of 12 per cent, reduced later to 11 and this year, owing to general depression to 8. The terms of the 99-year lease under which the Japanese hold the road give them the right to safeguard it by military police. This force has kept the railroad open during the worst of the outbreaks of civil war in Manchuria in 1925. The territory it has to guard is made up of the Railway Zone, some 100 square miles in all, and the Leased Territory, consisting mainly of town sites, about 1300 square miles. The total area of Manchuria is 384,000 square miles.

Ask a representative Chinese, particularly one interested in public affairs, about the position of Japan in Manchuria and he will express deep resentment. Right now all sorts of intrigues are being pressed with the purpose of forcing the Japanese out. Yet the Chinese masses not only do not seem to desire this but do all in their power to reside in the territory occupied by Japan.

Flock to Japanese Area

In March, 1907, the population of the Railway Zone was 26,000, of whom 12,400 were Chinese. In 1929 it had grown to 237,314, of whom 228,263 were Chinese. Out of 803,462 in the Leased Territory 784,369 were Chinese. While the Chinese population of all Manchuria was increasing 2½ per cent, that of the Leased Zone increased 19 per cent, seemingly indicating that despite political protests against the Japanese occupation the Chinese people liked to live under its administration.

Notwithstanding this, the Manchurian position of Japan is precarious. Its military power is, of course, immeasurably superior to that of China. Nevertheless, in Manchuria it is being subjected to a series of irritating Chinese aggressions.

The Chinese are building railways to parallel the South Manchurian in flat defiance of treaty provisions. They are in default on the cost of railways built for them by the Japanese. They are permitting their people to organize anti-Japanese boycotts. And only recently they are charged with failure to bring to justice the murderers of a Japanese officer slain on Chinese soil.

Responsible Japanese statesmen have told me that only by a show of force can China, in its present inchoate state, be compelled to recognize such international engagements.

FINNISH BANK RATE ADVANCED

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 1—The Finnish bank rate was raised from 6 per cent to 7½ per cent. The raise followed the increased bank rates and suspension of the gold standard in Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

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LACK OF JOBS HELD DUE TO SELFISHNESS

Episcopal Bishops Urge Service in Place of Profit Seeking

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 1 (AP)—Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church assert that unemployment is but a symbol of underlying selfishness.

The expression was contained in the bishops' pastoral letter, headed by the Rt. Rev. James De Wolf Perry, Bishop of Rhode Island, presiding at the closing session of the fiftieth triennial convention of the church here yesterday.

Relief of the suffering caused by unemployment was set forth as a primary duty by leaders of the church, who said the profit-seeking motive must give way to one of service.

"The church must insist," the pastoral letter stated, "that every financial question is essentially one of human relations. Until business is converted and is conducted in the sight of God, who is the Father of all men, no change in technique will be of permanent value."

Current conditions in society are summed up in one word, "confusion," with the additional comment that uncertainty pervades every field of human interest—economic, political and religious.

"An acquisitive society, as the modern age has been aptly called," the letter states, "stands bewildered in the presence of a crisis precipitated not by earthquakes, drought, floods or any physical catastrophe, but, apparently by the competitive profit-seeking principles upon which it has been hitherto assumed, general prosperity is based.

"In the realm of morals, there is similar confusion. . . . In this modern age the interpenetration of people has progressed so rapidly that moral standards everywhere have been thrown into confusion and the sanctions which enforced them have been challenged and sometimes discredited."

Emphasizing that economic distress and political unrest are aggravated by the present state of international relations, the bishops' letter recommends the membership of the United States in the World Court and League of Nations. The bishops also urge the United States to lead the way to substantial reductions in armament.

Atlantic City, N. J., was chosen for the next triennial convention. The House of Deputies voted for Atlantic City after having previously selected Minneapolis. The House of Bishops chose Atlantic City last week.

Cosmic Ray Secret Sought World Over

CHICAGO, Oct. 1 (AP) — One of America's foremost physicists is fast becoming a globe trotter in his search for the secret of cosmic rays.

Already the intensity of these mysterious light impulses has been measured on three continents by Dr. Arthur H. Compton, 1927 Nobel prize winner in physics of the University of Chicago, who has departed for the Swiss Alps to make further tests.

Previously he has checked intensity of the rays in the Himalayan Mountains of Tibet, in Cape Town, S. Af., in Chicago and in the Colorado Rockies.

"We have no idea of harnessing these rays, as others have been controlled to serve man's bidding," Dr. Compton explains, "but in studying them we may stumble upon some fact of atomic action that might prove revolutionary in opening up a new and amazing source of controllable power.

"Cosmic rays are the shortest wavelength rays known and science is curious enough to want to know what and where they came from."

An Airship in the Army Is a Dirigible; A Dirigible in the Navy Is an Airship

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—Dirigibles are not dirigibles at all, according to the Navy Department, they are "airships." The Navy is attempting to apply a strictly nautical vocabulary to the huge new lighter-than-air craft the Akron, and it takes the matter very seriously. It feels that the rest of the nation uses improper nomenclature, and indeed at the christening of the Akron an officer attempted to prevail upon newspapermen to correct their language according to naval usage.

The Navy's war for literary purism finds no ally in the Army Air Corps. It is, in fact, received with discreet smiles. Asked to comment, Maj. Howard C. Davison, commandant of Bolling Field, local Army Corps station, said the Army intended to "stick to phrases in common usage."

But although Army airships may proceed through the air at so many miles per hour, the Akron travels in nautical knots. It does not have a nose and tail either; it has a "bow" and "stern."

Moreover, what would be the internal rings of another dirigible are really "frames" in the Akron. Instead of a front and rear there is a "forward" and "aft."

Surprising enough to the layman, the Akron does not enter a hangar; Oh, no, it "docks," no doubt to the swish of imaginary waves. So-called gondolas are really "power-cars"; motors are "engines," and the descriptive phrase dreadnought of the air should really be "airship scout cruiser."

The rest of the country may boast that the Akron is the world's largest dirigible, but the Navy looks blank at the word. The Akron is an airship.

American Army Uses Matches Made at Home

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP) — American-made matches have supplanted those of Russian origin in the United States army.

Due to the Government policy of awarding all contracts to the lowest bidder, the military for more than a year used safety matches imported from the Soviet.

However, the last Congress authorized both the army and navy to buy domestic goods, even though they should cost more than the foreign product.

As a result the army has contracted for its entire supply in this country.

FLIERS TO EXTEND TRIP

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 1 (By U. P.)—Gen. Teite de Castro, the Minister of War, has granted permission for the Brazilian aviators who are now at Santiago, Chile, on a flight around Latin America, to extend their trip into the United States from Mexico.

AUTO-GRAPHS

BICYCLES, pushcarts, three-wheeled contraptions, motorcycles, pedestrians, and automobiles! If America is impressed with its own traffic problems, think of this conglomeration that European officers must try to pass through street intersections smoothly. They do it, too. There may not be so much traffic over there as in America, but what there is offers a vast variety of pick-up speeds.

Here's Some Traffic Jam!

Mr. James S. Baker, traffic engineer of the National Safety Council, returning from a trip to Europe, marvels at the European technique in handling traffic. They do things right over there, he declared. They even send prospective policemen in France, Germany and Austria to school for a year before permitting them to shoulder the responsibility of enforcing the law, he added.

German policemen, he said, move with the precision of automatic signals in directing traffic. Where the pedestrian should not trespass, fences and chains are considered more persuasive than white lines, such as they use in America, he pointed out. Furthermore, he explained that if they want cars to keep to the right (or to the left), taxicabs are parked in the street centers or grass plots separate the grades. Mr. Baker also found that Europe is farsighted in its city planning methods, looking ahead 20 to 30 years in laying out traffic improvements.

* * *

If motorcar engines are to be developed to a higher point of efficiency, engineers declare that the longest steps in that direction will be made, not specifically by developing new types of mechanism, but fully utilizing all the present facilities of the industry. For instance, the engine of today is said to utilize only slightly more than 50 per cent of the power generated by explosions in the combustion chambers. Any effort to promote more efficient working of the motor with a minimum of wear and tear is likewise certain to add to the lasting qualifications of the engine. In this particular, engineers are convinced that oil clarification is sure to gain more and more attention from the experts.

Steps in the Right Direction

The Briggs oil clarifier, now on the market for the first time, retailing at $10, is said to be a step in the direction toward promoting smooth engine performance. If it does all that Mr. Southwick W. Briggs, inventor, claims for it, the clarifier will enable a car to go 10,000 miles without changing the oil, keeping the oil clean and clear up to the last mile. Based on the average oil change every 500 miles, the motorist would thus save 20 changes in 10,000 miles. Figuring the cost of oil at 25 cents a quart, a car that had traveled 50,000 miles would effect a saving in oil of $150, to say nothing of the time and trouble of oil changes.

* * *

In Michigan, a group of bright lights ahead may mean that the motorist is either approaching a block of stores or a truck. The new law relating to truck lighting, which goes into effect today, provides that trucks must carry three lights over the driver's head besides the two regulation head lights, three lights, side by side, at the top of the van in the rear, two lights on each side, a left fender light, and the regulation tail light.

For the Well-Dressed Truck

The trio of lights to be placed six inches apart in front must be green, to distinguish the truck from the ordinary car. The three red lights in the rear are for protection in case the tail light goes out. The two amber lights on the side are to protect cars approaching the bus from side streets. The fender light tells the motorist how wide a sweep to make to allow the truck plenty of room.

Mr. William J. Stratton, Secretary of State, favored the enactment of the law because he believes it will help to reduce accidents.

* * *

Economy and greater safety are said to be the motive behind a proposal made in Buffalo to eliminate the green light at all street intersections, using the red light only as a signal for traffic to stop. Frank O. Perkins, president of the City Council, is responsible for the plan, which, he declared, would cut the city's signal light bill in half.

Ban on Green Light Sought

His idea is that the absence of light in the direction of "go" traffic would cause motorists to approach intersections more cautiously. The red light would serve as a halt signal for both traffic and pedestrians, he said. Mr. Perkins's recommendation was made at the same time that he submitted a proposal for an investigation of the present system, which is considered expensive.

* * *

Blue and white and black and white will predominate among color schemes for automobile licenses in 1932. The American Automobile Association finds that six states have adopted white on black, six have chosen white on blue, one will have black on white, and still another blue on white. Almost every hue will be represented in the 1932 highway parade.

1932 License Plate Parade

A trend toward stabilization of colors is indicated by the survey. Thirty-one states will change the color combination for their license plates, compared with 35 which made changes in 1931. Next year there will be 23 different motifs used, compared with 26 this year. Thirteen states and the District of Columbia will retain their 1931 colors, reversing them as to background and lettering. Eleven states and the District of Columbia retained the 1930 combinations last year.

The Canal Zone will use yellow plates with black letters. Hawaii will have a combination of yellow on green, Porto Rico white on brown, and Alaska white on a dark blue background.

* * *

Every movement of a machine, not easily detected by the naked eye, is clearly portrayed on the screen by the slow motion camera. That is why its use is becoming more and more common in developing automobile mechanism and chassis comfort and durability. To improve riding comfort, the causes of shimmying must be detected. The behavior of springs and axles under pressure must be watched. The reaction of tires and shock absorbers on bumpy roads must be checked. In these particulars, the engineer finds the lens of the slow motion camera almost indispensable. Cadillac now uses it extensively.

Slow Camera "Snaps" Defects

14 NATIONS JOIN POLAR PLAN FOR OBSERVATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

just as regional planning has come out of town planning."

While modern natural science is rapidly eliminatng the physical boundaries and barriers, such as oceans and mountains, which separate countries, to such an extent that the "minor and lesser peoples may in some cases be absorbed," Sir Halford declared, the intensity and "momentum" of the greater nationalities is visibly increasing.

In order to plan for the world, the statesman of the future must know something of the geographical natural regions, if he is to build for stability, he continued. "The peaceful readjustment of treaties to differential growth will postulate an informed and delicate geographical judgment," he said.

With ever more centralized organization, the managing centers of the world's economy, such as London, Paris, Berlin, New York and Chicago, will become more and more important, Sir Halford asserted. He looked forward a "couple of generations" to the time when Greater London would have a population of 24,000,000.

In developing his picture of "The Human Habitat," as his address was titled, he outlined what he considered to be the three great features of it. The first two were the East and the West. In the former he included some 5,000,000 square miles in the south and east of Asia, where dwell half of mankind, 900,000,000 people, at a density of about 180 to the square mile.

In the west he included Europe, south and west of the Volga River, and the eastern third of North America, taking in the basin of the St. Lawrence and the main stream of the Mississippi. The two together total some 5,000,000 square miles, contain 600,000,000 people, at a density of 120 to the square mile. Thus, there are two areas measuring together less than 10 per cent of the earth's surface, but containing more than 80 per cent of the world's population.

On the 40,000,000 square miles of land outside the East and West, the average density of population is only 10 to the square mile. The vacancy of these great expanses, and particularly the persistent vacancy of the fertile land of South America, is the third great feature of the human habitat.

Plea for Encouraging Youth to Emigrate

Proposals for drawing the attention of boys and girls of English secondary schools to the possibilities of employment in the Dominions were presented by a committee appointed for the purpose in 1923.

There has been little attempt to encourage boys to take advantage of overseas settlement schemes, states the report, though many headmasters have expressed the opinion that a number of their pupils would probably do better on the land in the Dominions than shut up in city offices.

Another hindrance to emigration was the prejudice of parents, due to a great extent to ignorance of the conditions under which young settlers were now looked after by responsible persons. Plans have therefore been drawn up for informing parents, pupils and schools and for insuring closer coöperation between the various societies and institutions concerned.

Imperial College Urged

Lord Eustace Percy, a former Minister of Education, made a plea for the early establishment of a central institute of imperial education, where the results of experiments could be compared and conclusions disseminated.

This policy-forming institution, he said, should emphatically be a university, not a state body, and there was no more suitable location than the University of London.

A large number of other prominent education authorities supported the proposal.

Geology in Schools

Decline in geology teaching in the schools was attributed to the absorption of geologists in business by Prof. J. W. Gregory in his address before the department of geology.

This decline had been due partly to increased attention to geography in English schools, a development geologists heartily welcomed, said Professor Gregory.

Helping African Peoples

A plea for the formulation of a rural education policy for the backward peoples of Africa was urged by Mr. S. Rivers-Smith, expert on African languages.

The schools, he said, must harbor and refine native culture and lore, and protect all that is best in native social and artistic life. The educationalist must have confidence in the qualities of the African and his capacity to fit into a more ordered society. African music and crafts, which have suffered neglect owing to a conviction that everything European must be better by virtue of the superiority of the ruling races, should be preserved.

Imitative Insects

Prof. E. B. Poulton, in his address to the zoölogy department, spoke on the subject "A Hundred Years of Evolution." He discussed particularly the theory that "protective and mimetic resemblances in insects have arisen by natural selection," giving it his support.

Lindbergh Makes New Flood Survey

HANKOW, Oct. 1 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh and Dr. B. Borcic, League of Nations health expert, today made their first flood survey flight in the Wuhan district since arriving yesterday from Wuhu.

The trip took off from alongside the British aircraft carrier Hermes at 10:30 a. m., and returned at 2 p. m., after which Colonel Lindbergh's plane was again hoisted aboard the Hermes.

Objections of militarists to permitting military planes from the Hermes being used in the survey were removed today, and three of the British military aircraft made short survey flights up and down the Yangtse River.

The militarists previously had argued that, if British planes were allowed to fly over Chinese territory, Japanese might claim the right to do so. This would prove dangerous, it was held, in view of the present Sino-Japanese tension in Manchuria.

THEATERS CLOSE IN PROTEST

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 1 (AP)—The managers of 33 neighborhood theaters closed their doors last night as the result of a disagreement with the motion picture operators' union. The operators have refused to accede to the owners' requests that one operator be employed in each booth instead of two.

WORLD COURT ADVOCATES TO START DRIVE

Goal to Be Focusing Opinion of America on Need of Adherence

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—A national campaign looking toward ratification by the United States Senate of the pending World Court protocols will be launched immediately by 10 eminent advocates of the plan and will be actively supported by 60 national organizations, it became known today.

Plans for the campaign were drawn at a meeting of its sponsors here yesterday which was called to order by Mr. Everett Colby, chairman of the executive committee of the National World Court Committee. At the conclusion of the conference, Mr. Charles C. Bauer, acting as secretary for the group, issued a statement in which he said that the objective of the campaign would be to focus public opinion "upon the necessity of ratifying the World Court protocols which are now in the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate."

"It was unanimously decided that in the present world situation ratification of the World Court protocols by the United States Senate, which would establish American membership in the Court, would be a positive decision on the part of our Government to participate actively in the organization of the world for better international understanding and the settlement of international disputes by pacific means," the statement said.

"Those present were a unit in recommending to the World Court Committee their support of a country-wide campaign to bring the public opinion of the United States to the necessity for prompt and favorable action by the Senate when it convenes in December."

Others who attended the meeting were Dr. John W. Davis, Dr. Alanson B. Houghton, formerly United States Ambassadors to the Court of St. James's; Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in President Wilson's Cabinet; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Mr. John D. Rockefeller 3d, Dr. James T. Shotwell, and Mr. James G. McDonald.

Among the leading organizations which have agreed to take part in the campaign are, it is said, the American Federation of Labor, the National League of Women Voters, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Federal Council of Churches, the Church Peace Union, the World Alliance of International Friendship, the Business and Professional Women's Clubs, American Association of University Women, American Federation of Teachers, Central Conference of American Rabbis, League of Nations Associations, National Council of Jewish Women, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association, it was said.

Rail Surcharge Set On Canadian Lines

OTTAWA, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada yesterday set a surcharge rate of 10 per cent on international freight shipments and 16 per cent on passenger business. This rate will apply for the first two weeks of October. Due to the fluctuation of the Canadian dollar and its influence on international freight and passenger business, the board set a standard rate of 16 per cent premium for New York funds.

Reverting to the practice initiated in 1921 when the Canadian dollar fluctuated for many weeks, the board fixed the standard surcharge for freight business at 60 per cent of the pegged exchange rate. The effect will be that, irrespective of the value of the Canadian dollar in New York, Canadian buyers of United States goods will pay 10 per cent surcharge in addition to the freight charges. The value of the goods will not enter into the transaction.

The fixed surcharge, after being collected by the Canadian railway, will be divided with the United States carrier on a prearranged plan, mileage being one of the main factors.

The passenger surcharge will be based on the full pegged exchange rate of 16 per cent. When a ticket for a United States point is purchased at a border point, the full rate of 16 per cent will be charged. Under the board's order, a sliding scale will be operative under which the distance in Canada from the border line will determine the percentage of the surcharge.

Improved Courts Urged by Hughes

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 30 (AP)—Chief Justice Hughes urged the lawyers of the nation last night to use every possible means to obtain improvement in the administration of justice.

Speaking at a dinner in his honor, given jointly by the Virginia Bar Association and the Richmond City Bar Association, the Chief Justice said this was one supreme interest in which the public had a right to expect a sincere desire for coöperation among lawyers.

One of the most promising instrumentalities for dealing with conditions in the federal courts he said was the judicial conference of senior court judges as provided in a congressional act in 1922.

The conference last year requested the Attorney-General to urge a change in the law to authorize it to recommend directly to Congress such changes in the jurisdictional law as it might think desirable.

"The Congress, most probably, as I think because of the pressure of its work," said the Chief Justice, "has not yet acted upon this recommendation, but I trust the suggestion will meet with approval in the near future, and that the conference may have this sanction for extending its activities."

PORT AUTHORITIES MEET

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1 (AP)—Delegates to the American Association of Port Authorities yesterday toured the port of Philadelphia. Delegates from more than 50 Canadian and United States cities were guests of the Camden (N.J.) City Commission at lunch.

DILL OPPOSES GOVERNMENTAL POWER SYSTEM

Senator Backs Control of Rates to Public Ownership League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif. Oct. 1—Congressional action should be taken to protect the American people against excessive rates for electric power, but there can be no justification of a nation-wide publicly owned power system.

This is what Senator Clarence C. Dill (D.) of Washington, said last night as he addressed delegates to the Public Ownership League of America which closed yesterday.

Senator Dill believes that three steps should be taken to guarantee lower rates for power. They are: First—Congress should direct the power commission to fix rates for interstate power on the basis of actual investment in producing and distributing properties.

Second—Congress should prohibit the issuance of watered stock by any licensee of the power commission, or by any corporation engaged in the interstate power business.

Third—Congress should build a few great dams and power plants in different sections of the country and sell the electricity to muncipalities and local power distributors. The Government power plants, Senator Dill believes, would provide healthful and effective competition, regulating the industry as well as aiding in the development of the territory in which the plants are located. He suggests that four such plants might be opened: one at Muscle Shoals, another at Hoover Dam, one on the Columbia river, and a fourth on the St. Lawrence River.

MANATI SUGAR DEFAULT

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—Manati Sugar Company has notified the New York Stock Exchange that it will not be able to pay the interest on the 7½ per cent gold bonds, due Oct. 1 as of Oct. 31, 1930. Bonds of this issue were outstanding in the amount of $5,501,000.

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HIGHER SCHOOL LISTS REPORTED IN MANY AREAS

Hoover's Move to Encourage Education During Slump Shows Results

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—Letters flowing into the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief each day indicate a considerable increase in school and college enrollment this winter in a number of institutions as a result of special efforts of educators to encourage youth to return to school instead of competing for jobs.

Methods of encouraging students to continue their education recommended by the President include increase of loan funds; addition of emergency scholarships; remission of tuition in case the student's need justifies it, and acceptance of promissory notes or a definite amount of labor in exchange for tuition.

A letter from Rhode Island State College reports that it has admitted 100 more freshmen than before. The faculty was said to be carefully considering every case for reinstatement with a view to favorable action. A number of men have been admitted, who, under normal conditions, probably would have been asked to remain out until the next semester.

One of the most encouraging communications was from Mr. C. R. Welden, County Superintendent of Schools in Elmore County, Alabama. "We have checked rather carefully over our high school enrollment and find we have students in school who have not been in school for three years or more," he wrote.

Executives of the University of Omaha informed the President's organization that enrollment there gives evidence of a 30 to 50 per cent increase this fall. Prof. J. L. Newcomb, acting president of the University of Viriginia, reports facilitation of admission by an increase in loan funds and establishment of emergency scholarships. The College of St. Thomas, in St. Paul, Minn., reported a 25 per cent increase in college students this year, partly due to special assistance to students.

A letter from the Chamber of Commerce of Ontario, Calif., informed the organization that school enrollment, including grammar, high school and junior college, has been greater in Ontario this fall than at any time in history.

Dr. William A. Neilson, president of Smith College, writes: "You may be interested to know that the withdrawals of upper class students have been rather less than usual. The demand, however, for financial aid has been much greater and the college is returning about $125,000 of its fees in the form of scholarships. No reduction has been made in staff and both salary and wage rates have been maintained.

These letters, it was pointed out at organization headquarters, are but a few of the hundreds that are being received from schools of all kinds in all sections of the country in answer to its appeal for coöperation in its back-to-school campaign.

Federal Insurance Plan Is Likened to the Dole

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—Setting up of any federal system of unemployment insurance in the United States would be tantamount to a dole, Senator Felix Hebert (R.), of Rhode Island, and chairman of the Special Interim Committee on Unemployment Insurance, said today on returning here after a summer spent investigating systems of unemployment insurance in the United States and other countries.

The Senator said he had not reached any conclusion as to unemployment insurance when established independent of the Government, but that he was convinced the United States should not adopt the dole system.

This definite pronouncement by the chairman of the committee coming more than two weeks before its hearings are scheduled to start is interpreted as putting an end to any hopes during the next session of Congress for unemployment insurance legislation.

Senator Hebert went on to say that unemployment insurance is not a burning question except when unemployment is acute. "At other times," he said, "you don't hear anything about it."

"Actuaries of insurance companies who have been making a study of the subject do not believe," he declared, "that unemployment is insurable nationally because there are no averages. All insurance to be successful must have a law of averages for a basis."

Among those to be called before the committee when it commences hearings on or about Oct. 15 will be Mr. James D. Craig, Actuary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Senator Hebert said. Mr. Hugh S. Hanna of the Department of Labor, who has been assigned to the committee for investigating work, will also testify.

COUNCIL RELIES ON JAPAN'S WORD TO MOVE TROOPS

(Continued from Page 1)

certain places outside the railway zone, purely for purposes of defense, but that Japan is withdrawing gradually, following the establishment of Chinese peace maintenance bodies

The Japanese, he stated, have never enforced the military administration in the occupied districts and from the outset they have prohibited Japanese nationals from giving any encouragement or support to the movements for independent governments in Manchuria. Hence Japan is not in a position to assume responsibility for the purely Chinese movements.

Regarding the establishment of peace preservation authorities in the occupied areas, Japan is in favor of the plan, since such bodies should be able to restore order locally and insure the safety of Japanese citizens and foreigners, thus facilitating the withdrawal of Japanese troops. The War Office confirms the penetration of extensive Korean massacres near Tiehling, to which place troops and airplanes have been sent.

Regarding the discussions of the League Council, the Government states that it is unable to set any date for the completion of the withdrawal of the troops, which depends on the formation of the peace preservation organizations. The Government also demands concrete assurances that the Japanese will not be attacked, pointing out that upward of 300,000 Chinese troops in Manchuria are still armed.

Canton-Nanking Factions Reported Nearing Peace

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Oct. 1—Considerable progress is reported at the Hong Kong peace conference, where delegates of Nanking and Canton are in conference. The meeting was joined today by Dr. C. C. Wu, former Minister at Washington, who was optimistic that an agreement would be reached, but there are serious differences to be overcome.

An official Nanking agency reports that a basis of agreement has been reached providing for the issue of both Nanking and Canton circular telegrams announcing the abolition of each government and the reconstitution of a new government at a party unification conference to be held at Shanghai. This means sacrifices on both sides, but it is understood that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek will continue to command the army. The terms have been telegraphed to Nanking for approval and it is likely that a final conference will be held at Canton. Indicative of a desire to eliminate the elements of friction for the time being, Nanking today decided to cancel the order for the arrest of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, who recently returned to Shansi after his defeat.

The resignation of Mr. C. T. Wang as Foreign Minister in Nanking follows days of mounting resentment resulting in a popular outcry for war and redoubled anti-Japanese boycott, while the revived militant student movement led several thousands of local students to invade Nanking presenting petitions for a firm policy against the Japanese. Excited patriots called for punishment of diplomatic officials, including Marshal Chang Sueh-liang, for their inability to obtain justice. Mr. Wang's resignation is believed to be a move to placate public opinion, and it is likely that Dr. Alfred Sze's appointment will strengthen China's position in the eyes of the powers. Although the Government recognizes the unwisdom of listening to war talk, it further recognizes the unwisdom of opposing the rising tide of national indignation.

Forbes, Envoy to Tokyo, Confirms With Stimson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, American Ambassador to Japan, was summoned to confer with Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, on the Manchurian situation today immediately upon his arrival in Washington from the west coast.

The secretary was so eager to avail himself of the Ambassador's counsel that Mr. Forces was taken directly to the State Department from the railroad station. The principal question to be decided was whether further action by the United States is advisable to restore peace.

Although Japan and China have been urged by this Government in identical notes to cease hostilities, a press dispatch reported a clash early this morning near Mukden in which many casualties were suffered on both sides.

REBUILDING STARTS OF FORT NECESSITY

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Sept. 30 (AP)—Ground was broken yesterday for the rebuilding of Fort Necessity, 10 miles east of here, where for the first and only time George Washington surrendered. Col. Frederick H. Payne, Assistant Secretary of War, made the address at the ground-breaking exercises.

In the first battle of the French and Indian War, Washington's campaign culminated in the defeat of his small army of Virginians at Fort Necessity by a larger force of French and Indians. Patriotic societies and the George Washington bicentennial celebration committee plan to make a national shrine of the fort.

GREEK-AMERICAN SCHOOL ELECTS HEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Rev. Archimandrites Gerasimos Ellias has been chosen from among 250 ministers of the Greek Orthodox church in the United States and Canada to head the Hellenic Greek American College which has been established in Gastonia, N. C.

He comes from Gary, Ind., and has already arrived to take up his duties in North Carolina. He holds a doctor of divinity degree from the Academy of the Patriarch Throne in Jerusalem and has been in America for 10 years.

EFFECT OF MACHINES ON JOBS STUDIED

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—The American Institute of Chemical Engineers announced yesterday it had initiated a study of technological unemployment at the request of Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor.

The number of workers displaced by machines is not definitely known, and opinions differ widely as to whether the displacement has been remedied by growth of industry, or whether constant improvement of machines has added steadily to the balance of unemployment.

AVIATION LAWS TAUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—College students at the University of Southern California are offered an opportunity to study the laws of aviation in a new course which opened here this fall. The instruction offered also includes radio law.

ALBANY PORT BOOM DEPENDS

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 1 (AP)—The port of Albany has been promised a 30,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushel annual grain business formerly handled through Canadian ports if the Hudson River and the port is kept free from ice.

Skid-Proof but Not Rust-Proof

LAYING IRON ROAD IN LONDON ©The Motor

IRON ROADWAY IS TESTED IN LONDON REGION

Molten Stone Also Used in Search for Better Surfaces

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Two new types of road, one made of cast iron and the other of liquid stone, have just been laid here, and constitute the latest stage in the quest for harder and better roads which so far has led the motorist over countless miles of dirt, gravel, wood, asphalt, concrete, and more recently even cotton and rubber.

Two stretches of iron surfaced roadway have been laid on roads in the vicinity of the Royal Albert Docks in London, which are estimated to carry some 80,000 tons of traffic daily, and completely molten stone has been utilized to build a road surface in Brixton.

The inventor of the new iron system is Maj. Frank Small, the construction being in the hands of Iron Roads, Limited. The roadway consists of triangle cast iron slabs on which the roughened surface is formed by truncated pyramids. The slabs are laid on a concrete foundation in the same way as ordinary wooden blocks. They are spaced about half an inch apart to allow for expansion, and hot bitumen is run between. The under sides of the slabs are hollow, the necessary strength being given by ribs running from the center of each side to meet in the middle.

The advantages claimed for this iron road, a name often given to the railway, are, long life, non-skidding, ease of repairs, little noise, and simple initial laying. If the iron plates were to take the place of wooden blocks, it would only be necessary to lay about two inches of new concrete, while the laying of the iron slabs can be done by unskilled labor. The white lines for traffic guides, now in common use all over the country, can be incorporated by the use of aluminum centers. A car tested on this surface showed no signs of skidding, in spite of every endeavor to make it do so.

Mr. Komlos, a chemist of Hungary, claims to melt stone, rock, and sand with a specially designed oil-fired furnace. The resultant liquid mass is applied as the road surface. The stone materials to be melted are placed on the roadway and the furnace is passed slowly over it. From four to six hours is taken to liquefy the stone, and the same time for it to reset as the road surface.

Rubber has long been looked to as likely to provide a durable surface. Difficulties have arisen in anchoring the rubber surface to the roadway so as to prevent its creeping.

One of the latest developments in rubber road surfaces is a combination of the pure latex treated with mineral oil and mixed with asphalt and cement. It is then applied in a plastic state and rolled in with a sand surface.

Aviators Hook Planes To Flying Dirigible

LAKEHURST, N. J., Sept. 30 (AP)—Two army aviators last night made the first successful contacts with a cruising dirigible at night when they hooked their planes onto the navy airship, Los Angeles.

The fliers, Lieut. D. W. Harrigan, squadron commander of the five planes that will operate from the new airship, Akron, and Lieut. H. L. Young, said they were practicing the maneuver so they could accomplish it without difficulty when the Akron comes East.

While flying at 3000 feet over Barnegat Bay, the Los Angeles lowered a bar to which the pilots hooked their planes. Lieut. Harrigan made seven successful contacts between 8 and 8:45 p. m. and Lieut. Young made six.

The Los Angeles, which returned from a flight over Washington this afternoon, headed in the direction of New York after the trials.

Onondaga Indians Receive Legal Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 1—Cudgels have been taken up for the Indians on the Onondaga reservation, south of here, in what promises to be a major controversy over land and treaty rights of Indians. The issue centers around the proposal that the State condemn certain reservation lands for a highway and flood abatement dam. The project would cost $2,000,000 and has been urged as an emergency measure to relieve unemployment.

What persons identified with Indian interests see as the first definite challenge to the plan has come in a letter from United States Commissioner Edward D. Chapman, as attorney for the Onondagas, to Attorney-General John J. Bennett Jr. Mr. Chapman takes issue with an opinion written by the Attorney-General that the condemnation would be legal. He said that no man can levy on reservation property and he knows of no treaty that distinguishes between the white man individually and collectively in this sense. He held the treaty of 1784 was still binding and that it protected reservation land from white aggression.

Flood abatement proposals, as local projects, for years have encountered the reservation lands as a stumbling block. This year the plan has had added agitation from the suggestion that the dam be used as a causeway for a State highway. Those speaking for the Indians have intimated that the unemployment argument had been injected as a subterfuge in seeking to invoke legal action through emergency coercion that would not stand the test by normal processes

"TYPOS" PROPOSE 4-DAY WEEK

CHICAGO, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Chicago Typographical Union yesterday proposed a four-day week in the printing business here. Mr. William J. Hedge, president, said the union voted unanimously that it would be "more equitable and just to divide up the work now being performed by its employed members," instead of distributing out-of-work relief to an average of 1000 unemployed members each week.

BARUCH FAVORS COMMON POLICY TO HELP COTTON

Equalization of Output in States Advocated by Fiscal Economist

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—A conference of cotton-growing states for the setting up of a common white staple policy is essential to the equalization of present restrictions on production in these states in the opinion of Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, internationally known financier and economist, expressed in an interview here yesterday.

Mr. Baruch, who was chairman of the War Industries Board and economic adviser for the American Peace Commission, said that, while he had "no panacea" to offer for the cotton problem, he was convinced of the practicality of settling upon a common policy. He suggested that, pursuant of this aim, there be a round table discussion at which each cotton producing state would have representation, a representative vested with full powers to act in determining lines for unit procedure.

"I am not prepared to say whether production should be restricted or maintained at the present level," he said. "But it does seem to me that the problem cannot be solved if each of the states affected is to follow its own line with resultant conflicting policies. There is no use of one state curtailing production when others are not prepared to follow. The same holds true of any other policy any one state may adopt."

Mr. Baruch said he had discussed his plan with Gov. Ibra C. Blackwood of South Carolina, Mr. Baruch's native State.

"I have suggested to Governor Blackwood," he said, "that, if any tangible results are to be obtained, each state appoint a commissioner or commission of not more than three members, vested with full powers, and that a conference of these appointees be called to discuss the whole problem and settle upon a common policy. This, it seems to me, is the only practical course to pursue."

Bill to Curb Cotton Pushed by Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 1 (AP)—The Roberts-Sillers cotton acreage reduction bill was approved by the State Senate in committee of the whole late yesterday and was placed on the calendar with recommendation for favorable consideration today.

The bill is closely allied with the cotton acreage curtailment plan adopted by the Texas Legislature and would hold cotton acreage in 1932 and 1933 to 30 per cent of this year's cultivated acreage in Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1 (AP)—Mr. Benton Bialock, general manager of the North Carolina Cotton Cooperative Association, in a statement issued here yesterday through the headquarters of the American Cotton Cooperative Association, warned that outright sale of cotton now would be a sacrifice of the crop.

He said cotton now was selling far below the cost of production, acreage was promised to be heavily reduced next year, the present crop was expected to be of the highest quality in several years and the farmers should hold it.

Cotton 'Suspense Pool' Backed in Middle South

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 1 (AP)—Formation of a "suspense pool," to take care of cotton of farmers who do not know "which way to turn," was discussed today by the Mid-South Cotton Growers' Association.

Under the plan, farmers may draw an advance of 3 cents a pound on their cotton and ship it to the association to be held until Dec. 1. By that time the farmer must decide whether he wants his cotton sold or placed in the regular seasonal pool. In the absence of other instructions from the owner, the association will place the "suspense pool" cotton in the optional pool on Dec. 1.

Mr. Charles G. Henry, general manager of the association, said the pool was adopted in response to requests from farmers who are puzzled as to what to do with their cotton because of the various acreage reduction plans pending before state legislators.

Age Limit Cutting Is Before A. F. of L.

ANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 1 (AP)—A report of an increasing tendency toward reduction of the age limit in industry was before the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor in a preconvention meeting here today, the main convention opening Monday.

The report said that the problem of the middle-aged workman has been aggravated by the business depression, that welfare schemes for the benefit of employees have been based on the average age of employees, and that middle-aged workers have not fared well.

It asserted that federal relief should be provided in the United States this winter "before cold and hunger drive workmen to desperation."

Shorter hours coupled with increased hourly pay are proposed in one plan to be submitted to the convention. Its sponsors argue it would balance the increased use of machinery in many industries.

WAR MOTHERS PLEDGE AID

LONG BEACH, Calif., Oct. 1 (AP)—Declaring they regretted publicity representing them as favoring light wines and beer, American War Mothers, meeting yesterday for their sixth annual biennial session, pledged support to the Constitution and its amendments.

Control of Next House Hangs On Coming Special Elections

Missouri Result Cheers Democrats Who Now Hold Even Number of Seats With Republicans—Six Vacancies Yet to Be Filled

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — Two months from the organization of the Seventy-second Congress, control of the lower house still hangs on a thread with veteran political leaders unable to forecast which way the result will swing.

The past summer was expected to produce some sort of majority for either one party or the other, but instead of that, the latest result just recorded in the seventh Missouri district, won by a Democrat, has produced a tie. To date Republicans hold 214 seats; Democrats 214 and Farmer-Labor 1. There are still six vacancies to fill.

Not for decades has such uncertainty surrounded an approaching session of Congress. Interest is intensified by the fact that it precedes a Presidential election in which most political observers profess to find almost as obscure a situation. Normally, the result in determining control in the House will depend on the election results in the six vacant seats yet to be heard from.

Actually, however, a second important and perhaps vital factor exists; namely, whether the two parties, and particularly, the Republicans, can hold in line their representatives who have already been elected. And finally, there is the question of what the one-man "third party," Mr. Paul J. Kvale (F. L.), of Minnesota, will do. Will he vote as a Democrat, or as a Republican?

Filled by November

Of the six vacancies yet to be decided, all will be filled by early November. Four of these are at present ranked in Republican columns and only two in the Democratic. The notable victory just won by Mr. Robert D. Johnson (D.), in the seventh Missouri district over Mr. John W. Palmer, his Republican opponent, has heartened the Democrats. In a statement issued today Mr. Jouett Shouse, chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, cites the result as indicating a Democratic trend in the electorate, and he hints that it may bring victory both in the struggle to control the House and later in the national election.

The four Republican seats and their former occupants are Mr. Nicholas Longworth, first, Ohio; Mr. H. A. Cooper, first, Wisconsin; Mr. B. J. Vincent, eighth, Michigan, and Mr. G. S. Graham, second, Pennsylvania.

Successors to the following two Democrats must also be elected, Mr. M. J. O'Malley, seventh, New York, and Mr. C. A. Mooney, twentieth (Cleveland), Ohio.

If each party holds the seats which it now possesses, the Republicans will have a two-vote majority, or theoretically enough under normal circumstances to organize the House and retain all those precious committee chairmanships which go to the party in power.

Under the present situation, however, a majority of two votes is far from adequate to insure Republican control. There is a deep cleavage between the Old Guard and Progressives. An element of the latter might easily go over to the Democrats and vote to install Mr. John N. Garner of Texas, Democratic leader, as Speaker. Certain it is that the Progressives will not give their support unless assured of legislative consideration in return, either in the liberalization of the rules, in committee posts or in opportunity to bring Progressive legislation to the floor.

Among the six vacant seats a close fight in the eighth Michigan district is anticipated and also in the Cincinnati district, where Speaker Longworth at the last election barely managed to squeeze through. On the other hand, the two Democratic seats to be contested are considered fairly certain to continue in that column.

Politicians are scanning the Missouri result with deepest interest. Mr. Johnson's victory has unquestionably brought joy to the Democrats, and also to the drys. As for the latter, in a three-cornered fight, Mr. L. L. Collins, Democrat and the single wet, finished a poor third.

Position is Reversed

As between the two major parties, the Missouri district has in the past shifted from side to side, usually reflecting the national sweep of the dominant party when the election synchronized with a national ballot. In 1930, the Democrats won by about 3000. Two years earlier, in the presidential landslide, the Republicans won by about 7000, a majority which up to the present time had never been surpassed.

Now, however, the dial is reversed and Democrats have the biggest victory ever recorded. This in spite of the fact that as against two equally dry candidates, the third wet candidate presumably took more votes from the dry man of his own party than from the Republicans. On the dry angle, Dr. F. Scott McBride, of the Anti-Saloon League said in part:

"The result indicates that dry sentiment is growing. The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has had their referendum in the Seventh District of Missouri. It shows the people are dry and are getting more so as time goes on. It would seem that the five multi-millionaires who are furnishing the money for the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment would get tired of pouring their money into a rat hole.

"If this election is a forecast of the next election, the next Congress on this non-partisan issue will be like the present one, more than two to one dry."

In his statement, Mr. Shouse said: "Immediately after the by-elections last November I predicted that the Democrats will organize the House of the Seventy-second Congress. I reiterate that belief."

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RELIEF NEED IN DROUGHT AREA DROPS

(Continued from Page 1)

served to call attention to the keen study which is being given in many circles here to the farm problem and the question of what line Congress should adopt in legislation for farm relief when it convenes in December.

Senator Lynn J. Frazier (R.), of North Dakota, has announced he will again sponsor a measure for liquidating and refining agricultural indebtedness through the machinery of the federal farm land banks, funds to be raised through the issue of bonds by the Federal Farm Loan Board.

The National Grange executive committee is giving its careful consideration to this plan and also the export debenture and equalization fee schemes which have firm adherents in both branches of Congress, but has not as yet completed its own program for farm relief.

According to Senator Frazier there is already much support for his plan even among bankers and business men because it would enable the farmers to pay off all their debts, put this vast amount of money back into circulation, and relieve country banks from the burden of carrying indefinitely heavy farm loans.

Missouri

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo. —More than 5000 families of drought sufferers in Montana and North Dakota are now being aided by the Red Cross and in two weeks campaigns will be initiated in those states to raise funds to carry the needy through the winter, it is reported by William M. Baxter Jr., manager of the midwestern branch office of the Red Cross here.

"Since the summer of 1930 $109,305 of the national funds has been expended in Montana for food, clothing, and other needs of the affected families," Mr. Baxter said. "In North Dakota, $85,820 of the national funds has been spent for the same purpose.

"The Red Cross is now assisting 2900 families in Montana and 2500 families in North Dakota. A campaign for drought funds will begin in each State Oct. 11 to meet needs within each State.

"There is unanimous agreement of governors and all other state leadership incluuding business and farmers' organizations that each state will endeavor to provide contributions sufficient to assure adequate relief to those in distress. Montana is seeking to raise $250,000 and North Dakota $200,000. The National Red Cross will supplement the funds raised to the extent it may be necessary."

Montana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELENA, Mont. — Farmers of those extensive areas in eastern Montana which have suffered three successive seasons of drought are facing a difficult situation as winter looms and several thousand will require financial assistance from county, state or general relief agencies.

While fairly satisfactory crops have been harvested in many parts of the State, especially in the irrigated valleys, the nonirrigated uplands where the oulk of Montana's grains is usually produced gave only partial crops in most instances and in many failed even to return the seed. The September estimate of the state-federal crop-reporting service places the State's wheat production at 16,175,000 bushels, as compared with the five-year (1924-1928) average of 55,732,000 bushels. This reduction in production will little more than care for the milling and seed needs of the State before the next crop and will leave very little for export.

As a result thousands of farmers must depend for cash income upon what they can market in the way of poultry and dairy products. Cash incomes will be largely restricted to livestock and to crops of alfalfa, sugar beets, beans and peas produced upon irrigated land.

Federal relief measures have availed the Montana farmer but little this year. Seed provided under the spring wheat seed loan failed in many instances to produce a crop, leaving the farmer in debt to the Government with nothing by which he could pay the debt, and no loan was advanced for fall seeding, with the result that thousands of acres will not be planted this fall.

The first federal livestock loan of last July did not prove successful because it was limited to extremely small farm flocks and herds, was for too short a term and imposed too many difficult restrictions

North Dakota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FARGO, N. D. — Northwestern North Dakota today is happier than for many months as continued assurance came that the 35,000 persons in the area hit by the worst drought in the State's history would be cared for during the coming winter.

Many organizations are in action to bring succor to the drought sufferers, who represent only 5 per cent of the population but who have been left destitute. Heading the relief agencies are the American Red Cross, with Mr. Robert Shephard of St. Louis in charge, and the North Dakota department of the American Legion.

Because the survey of the drought area was conducted by the Red Cross and because of that organization's experience in distribution of materials, the American Legion will consign the clothing to drought centers as ordered by Mr. Shephard and his Red Cross aides.

In the meantime, negotiations have been completed which will allow farmers of the ranching country to feed and care for their livestock during the coming winter. Federal loans under liberal terms to the extent of $1000 per farmer, are being given under direction of the United States Department of Agriculture loan offices at Grand Forks.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—North Dakota farmers face the winter in the midst of what is perhaps the most critical situation in the history of agriculture in this State.

Efforts of state and Federal Government agencies, the American Red Cross, farm organizations and other groups have been coördinated, however, to carry the farmers in drought-stricken northwestern counties through the winter.

In the opinion of Mr. Rex Willard, farm economist of the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo, farmers will be unable to break even on their crops. He believes practically no collections can be anticipated by the Government on its seed and feed loans issued during the past year.

Another issue of feed loans was ordered in August by the Department of Agriculture, for distribution by the farmers' loan headquarters here, but the requirement that a first or equal lien on the livestock mortgaged be supplied has made the loans unavailable to the majority of farmers.

Gov. George F. Shafer, soliciting the coöperation of other chief executives of northwest states, has begun efforts to have this federal loan requirement changed and to have the due date on loans maturing in October, 1931, advanced a year. Notes given under the present loans, which will cease to be available Nov. 1, become due Oct. 1, 1932, but the earlier issue this year provided for maturity next month.

South Dakota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Under stress of the drought in South Dakota and other northwestern states this year, and the extensive damaging of both the small grain and corn crops, the taxing authorities of counties, municipalities and townships in South Dakota have made reductions totaling several million dollars in the sums to be levied in taxes of the counties, cities and townships during 1932.

In making reductions in county, city and township expenses care has been taken not to hamper any of the public schools through an economy policy, as it is the general expressed desire of taxpayers to keep the schools as efficient as possible.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HURON, S. D.—At a meeting of directors of the South Dakota Cooperative Wool Growers' Association here, it was decided that loans on the 1932 wool clip to be marketed through the association will be made available a month earlier than usual this winter as a relief measure to its members.

Last year the loans were not procurable until the latter part of December, being apportioned at the rate of 80 cents a head of sheep in the applicant's flock. The directors decided that many wool growers, because of the drought conditions in South Dakota this year, will need funds earlier than usual.

Ohio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The condition of the Ohio farmer is much better now than it was a year ago, although he has little money, farm leaders agree.

"The farmer hasn't any more money than he had a year ago, but his bins and his larder are full, and he knows he and his family and his stock will eat this winter, so his frame of mind is 100 per cent better," explained Mr. Murray D. Lincoln, executive secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau.

"Besides the abundant crops, insuring the farmer plenty of food for the winter," said Mr. I. S. Guthery, State Director of Agriculture, "he is using his produce in trade, and that helps. The produce takes the place of money for some purposes. He's better off than he was a year ago."

The present situation with crops so abundant that practically no market exists for a great portion of them has brought about a partial and temporary return of barter and trade. Many farmers are also contributing surplus produce to be canned for distribution among the needy during the winter.

Red Cross officials said they have had little occasion to help owner-farmers during the last year, but have helped many tenant farmers. Food, they predicted, will not be a problem during the coming winter, but children of many farmers will have to be clothed.

Minnesota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn. — Minnesota farmers will be able to take care of their food, clothing and shelter requirements this winter, but 50 per cent of them will be unable to pay their taxes and meet the interest on their loans, according to Mr. R. A. Trovatten, Commissioner of Agriculture.

"Reports in our office indicate that the agricultural problem in this State is primarily a financial one," Mr. Trovatten said. "Farmers here must be refinanced if they are to harvest their crops and retain their homes and land."

In some counties in the State, severe crop damage resulted from the grasshopper plague, flax suffering more than other crops. The Red River Valley, however, will have practically a normal wheat crop. In those localities where the grasshoppers did the greatest harm to wheat fields, the harvest will be about 50 per cent below average.

"Minnesota farmers must have financial relief either through national or state legislation," Mr. Trovatten declared. "They must have help if they are to meet their immediate obligations."

Kentucky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Despite low prices for farm products, the Kentucky farmer has much cause for gratitude. He has never had more abundant crops. He has feed for his livestock and food for his family, whereas last year he had none, unless he could buy it.

While the market price of grain, fruit and live stock yields little if any profit, it supplies him with sufficient cash to meet his obligations and to carry on. This is the situation in this State as outlined by those in touch with the agricultural situation.

Mr. John Speed of the Federal Land Bank staff here, reports that credit is plentiful, and that loan delinquency has not increased over last year, although there has been a 100 per cent increase in loans. Mr. Speed detects in this increased borrowing of sums averaging between $100 and $300—an understanding on the part of the farmer that he can buy livestock, fertilizer, fencing, equipment and materials for improving his farm now at low prices, and probably pay back the loans at a time when prices of farm products have increased.

The general feeling seems to be that no legislation will be needed for relief purposes in Kentucky. Many unemployed are returning to the farms to work during the harvest season and many of these will stay, thus relieving the unemployment situation in the cities. In the meanwhile, a résumé by the Associated Industries shows various factories, mills, shops and mines reopening and in some cases enlarging, some for seasonal work, but most of the employment seems likely to be permanent.

2,000,000 in 22 States Received Drought Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

MORE than 2,000,000 people in the 22 states where drought relief was required last year had been aided by the Red Cross to June 15, the latest figures here show.

A table showing the states, amount of money expended and number of families aided, follows:

State	Money Expended	Families Aided
Alabama	$206,710	20,167
Arkansas	3,170,451	122,146
Georgia	23,561	2,133
Illinois	110,885	6,238
Indiana	109,019	4,513
Kansas	910	63
Kentucky	1,480,270	62,906
Louisiana	949,176	72,349
Maryland	21,025	1,404
Mississippi	615,960	44,978
Missouri	496,857	27,589
Montana	39,520	1,969
New Mexico	322	19
North Carolina	82,634	4,247
North Dakota	24,174	488
Ohio	299,471	13,296
Oklahoma	1,437,530	67,078
Pennsylvania	10,827	625
Tennessee	183,498	14,955
Texas	619,001	24,854
Virginia	241,509	13,954
West Virginia	183,535	12,280
Totals	$16,181,859	611,339

Louisiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Preparedness assures that Louisiana farmers and their families will eat this winter, wholesomely if not always heartily. A definite rise in the price of cotton would mean they can eat plentifully and pay for it, too, according to State officials, agricultural workers and federal farm representatives

Because they had an object-lesson in last year's drought, Louisiana farmers seem prepared to care for themselves through the cold weather, says Mr. W. B. Mercier, director of the agricultural extension service of Louisiana State University.

It is probable that farmers will be able to scrape through in this State during the winter without further aid from the Red Cross, welfare agencies or rural credit group, in the opinion of Mr. B. B. Jones, federal parish agent here.

"Having to repay last year's government and local loans, the low price on farm commodities and the depressed cotton market probably will leave farmers with very little cash this winter, but there is a brighter side: farmers won't starve," says Mr. Jones.

In southwest Louisiana the rice crop is bringing low prices in its present harvest and sale. Sugar begins late in October, and it, too, is not expected to bring high prices. But farmers and producers in the southern half of the State are sufficiently prepared not to need outside help this winter, observers here feel.

Arkansas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—So far as food for himself and his family, and feed for his stock, during the coming winter are concerned, the Arkansas farmer has ceased to be concerned. His attention now is centered on legislation aimed at cotton reduction for he has the largest crop since 1926, despite the fact he planted nearly 10 per cent fewer acres.

The overwhelming majority of farmers, from plantation owners to share croppers, will have no reason for asking Red Cross aid, according to Mr. Earl Page, Commissioner of Mines, Manufactures and Agriculture. Instead of facing deprivation, the Arkansas farmer is going to be in a position to help those who helped him last year, Mr. Page adds.

The Arkansas farmer has not overlooked his financial obligations while he has been raising bumper crops. Up to Aug. 1 this State led all others that were given relief in the payment of its obligations. Farmers who borrowed money for dairy cows are said to be paying 100 per cent. While credit board officials would make no prediction, conservative bankers say they believe 75 per cent of the loans for feed, seed, fertilizer and rehabilitation will have been paid by Oct. 31, the date of maturity.

Oklahoma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Even with prices of cotton and wheat so low that profit is little or nothing, farmers in many parts of Oklahoma are said to be better off than last year, because they have prepared for winter with home canned or stored vegetables and fruits.

Low cash value of crops has made the farm credit situation tense, according to Mr. Harry Cordell, Commissioner of Agriculture. Mr. D. W. Hogan, president of the City National Bank, a state authority on farm credits, says that farmers can pay their taxes and interest, but with prices at present levels the solution of payment on principal is often "next year's crop" in his opinion.

That wheat and cotton acreage will be reduced next year either with or without legislation is indicated.

The food and clothing relief fund of the State last year was a "mistake" in the opinion of Gov. William H. Murray. State relief this year will take the form of "made" work on highways, he says.

Cotton ginning prices have been reduced by the State Corporation Commission. Savings at the new rate of 25 cents a hundred would be more than $1,500,000. Bagging and ties for cotton are lower, too.

Cattlemen are holding their cattle because of low prices, although liquidation of loans has forced some to sell.

Red Cross officials are now making the field survey of conditions on which they will plan for the winter.

Mississippi

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—The most abundant feed and food crops in the State's history and curtailed expenditures in farming operations are viewed by authorities here as the two "saving clauses" in Mississippi's present agricultural situation.

Severely hit by drought last year and faced with low prices for its money crop, cotton, this fall, agricultural Mississippi is in far from an optimistic mood, but farming and banking leaders assert slow headway has been made from an unprecedented low position.

Estimates on the actual cost of making this year's crop show a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent, indicating that the farmer is far more independent of creditors, despite depressed prices, than he usually is at this time.

Mr. J. S. Love, State Superintendent of Banks, estimated "roughly" that 50 per cent of the agriculturists would be unable to meet payments of their loans and be forced to ask for extensions.

As far as rural credits are concerned, however, the superintendent said state banks were in position to handle loan requirements in an average way. "Requirements will not be a strain," he added. "I anticipate our next cotton crop will be made at 20 per cent less expenditure than the present one."

Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Tex.—Farmers of Texas are reported to be in a better position to enter winter this year than ever before, with an abundance of food and feed crops, their chief lack being that of ready cash. Crops are unparalleled in the farming history of the State, and, due to the exercise of good judgment in raising the types of produce needed for home consumption, the farmers are declared to be in a splendid condition to live at home.

Credit conditions among farmers of the State are very tight. In the words of the State Commissioner of Agriculuture, Mr. J. E. McDonald, "Loans cannot be obtained without three or four times the amount of the loan as security. Even then, loans are made strictly upon demand."

Mr. M. H. Gossett, president of the Federal Land Bank of Houston, whose district covers the State, declared, however, that farmers are meeting their obligations as they fall due. He said that 90 per cent of them are paying interest on their loans, and that there have been but few foreclosures for failure to pay as the installments are due.

Only nominal aid from outside sources will be necessary in Texas during the coming winter, Mr. McDonald predicted. Of course, he declared, extensions on their loans may be necessary, for the farmers have no money with which to meet their notes.

Tennessee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Southern farmers will not suffer want this winter—no matter how lean cotton prices—for they have produced the greatest food and feed crops in history.

This was revealed in a survey conducted by Mr. J. H. Lynch, administrative officer of the Farmers' Seed Loan Office here, which now is making initial collections on $22,000,000 loaned by the Government to drought-stricken farmers.

While collections on seed and feed loans have not yet been large, Mr. Lynch expects the greater part of the $22,000,000 to be paid in before the first of the year. A total of $191,425 already has been repaid to the Government, principally from returns on truck crops.

Cotton planters are apparently reluctant to sell their crops at prevailing prices, and the Government is planning no action to force them to sell.

Intensive cultivation and rigid economy are given as means used to decrease cost of production throughout the South this year. Ideal weather has made for a bumper crop not only of cotton but of all crops.

The Memphis seed loan office made loans to farmers throughout Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama and Louisiana.

GENERAL BUTLER GIVES LAST ORDER

QUANTICO, Va., Sept. 30 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler gave his last command to the Marine Corps today and was placed on the retired list.

"You may haul down my flag, sir," was the general's last command, and was given to Lieut. L. C. Whitaker, his aide. The general's retirement orders approved by President Hoover Sept. 1, two weeks after the general requested retirement, were read at a full formation in front of marine headquarters.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

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CHOCOLATE SOLDIER
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NEXT OPERA "THE GEISHA" Seats Now Exchange Thea., W. 44 St. Wed. & Sat. Evs. 8:30

KATHARINE CORNELL
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Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
Empire Th. Bway at 40 St. Mats. Wed., Sat. Hrs. 2:30

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH MONDAY, OCT. 5 SEATS NOW
The Producer and Players from Their Second Season in Providence
PIRANDELLO'S NEW PLAY
"AS YOU DESIRE ME"
with
JUDITH ANDERSON
AND A DISTINGUISHED CAST

SHUBERT — Last 4 Times
The Musical Comedy Hit
"Meet My Sister"
M. M. ORIGINAL CAST AND CHORUS

'Red' Race Is Uncertain In Sweden, Norway, Denmark And in the Netherlands

Only in Holland Are There Any Communists in Parliament and in Sweden They Are Split Into Bitter Factions

WHAT COMMUNISM IS DOING TO THE WORLD
Fourth of fifteen articles

— NORTHERN EUROPE AND THE NETHERLANDS —

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ten thousand would be a liberal figure for the number of organized Communists in Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands, according to the estimates of the Monitor correspondents in those countries.

Only in one, the Netherlands, are there any Communists in Parliament. Norway had six Communist deputies in 1924, but has none now. In Sweden, two serious splits have occurred and the factions are now at least as bitter against one another as they are against organized society.

Denmark reports that Communism is slightly on the up grade and that a comprehensive "drive" recently brought a 50 per cent increase in the circulation of the Communist weekly newspaper. Even so, the party can generally muster only some 15 or 20 when it stages a street procession.

STOCKHOLM—Two serious splits impair the present-day effectiveness of the Swedish Communist Party, which was founded in the first flush of enthusiasm after the successful Bolshevik revolution in Russia in 1917.

The first took place in 1924, when a number of moderates renounced Moscow and were ultimately reabsorbed in the Social Democratic Party, from which they had come.

The second fissure arrived four years later, when the party as a whole was divided on the sudden access of extremism which overtook Moscow.

The majority has since "ganged its own gait," taking with it the organization and the newspapers which the party had established. The minority which still remains faithful to the true milk of Muscovite Communism is now a mere handful. Its membership is about 5000 with no representatives in the Riksdag. The majority group has a membership of 12,000 with one representative in the First and eight in the Second Chamber of the Riksdag.

Such is the mutual animosity of the two groups that one of them once stormed the offices of the other, in spite of barricaded doors. Ultimately the police had to be called in to restore order.

Probably one of the reasons for the decline of Communism in Sweden is that this country has to a considerable extent escaped serious consequences from the world slump. There has, therefore, not been much fuel for the Communists to set a light to.

Except for one isolated instance this spring, there have been practically no industrial disturbances in Sweden for years. This one instance, however, which arose out of a dispute about the employment of nonunion labor, necessitated the calling out of troops. Communist agitators are alleged to have inflamed the passions of the mob to such a degree that the soldiers were ordered to fire, and six persons were killed.

Communist propaganda has been busy with this incident ever since and has magnified it out of all proportion to its actuality. But the Swedish public remains unconvinced that the authorities are more to blame for the shooting than those who organized the disturbances.

Communists in Norway Make Great Noise But Fail to Do Very Much

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway—A good deal of bark without much bite is the general estimate of the strength of Communism in Norway. At the general election in 1924, six Communists were elected among the 150 deputies of the Storthing.

Three years later this number was reduced to three, two of whom afterward went over to the Labor Party.

At the election in 1930 no Communists were successful and the party only polled 20,350 votes all told.

Some people regard the Norwegian Labor Party as Communist. It is true that it has severed its connection with the orthodox trade union movement, known as the Second International.

But although undoubtedly extreme in its views, it has resolutely declined to unite with Moscow. It prefers constitutional methods rather than revolution. At the last election it polled 374,700 votes and now has 47 representatives in the Storthing. This, however, was 12 fewer than in 1927.

The Norwegian Communists are affiliated to the Third International at Moscow. They are prone to noisy public demonstrations and are tireless in propaganda, but both their numbers and influence are definitely on the decline. They pride themselves on being exclusively Norwegian in spite of their allegiance to Moscow.

One of their leaders, Mrs. Langseth, told the Monitor correspondent that they intend to use "all means to attain their ideal of a just society."

Dutch Communism Dates Back to Several Years Before Russian Uprising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Holland is one of the few countries in which organized Communism antedates the Soviet revolution of 1917. The Dutch Communist Party originated in 1912, when Mr. David Wijnkoop and some other Marxists withdrew from the Socialist Party.

Mr. Wijnkoop is still an active exponent of Communism. Some years ago, however, he fell under the displeasure of Moscow and temporarily left the party, taking a number of other members with him. He has now been readmitted on probation, after confessing that he was in the wrong.

The Dutch Communist Party only consists of a few thousand members. It provides two members out of 100 in the Second Chamber of Parliament, and three out of 45 in the town council of Amsterdam. In the Provincial Councils there are seven Communists in a total of 590. They are described as mainly turbulent and noisy, and as a hindrance to the orderly conduct of the business of the community.

Propaganda is carried on through a daily newspaper, De Tribune. As its circulation is certainly not more than a few thousand, it is generally supposed that this paper is subsidized from Moscow. Recently some public libraries have banned De Tribune on the ground that its contents are blasphemous and inflammatory. Appeals against this decision have so far been unsuccessful.

Communists are widely credited with efforts to stir up industrial unrest and particularly with trying to sow discontent in the so-called "work-providing establishments" by means of which the Government and the local authorities are trying to reduce unemployment.

Communist agitators, apparently from China, have also been found in the Dutch East Indies. A serious native rising was organised in this colony in 1927 and it is alleged that this was due to Communist propaganda. One of the two Communist members of the Dutch Parliament recently wanted to make a "study tour" in the East Indies but the Government refused to let him.

It is not easy to decide exactly where Communism stands today in Holland. It is certainly not making headway. It may even be declining. More probably it is just standing still.

Such gains as may have been made by exploiting the hardships arising from the serious economic situation have been largely offset by the defection of an ex-priest, Herr Joseph van Veen, who after a four months' stay in Russia resigned his membership in the Dutch Communist Party by telegram.

Afterwards he gave his reasons in the Socialist daily, Het Volk. Among them he cited the unreliability, treachery and ruthlessness of the Soviet authorities and their "cowardice" in the battle against injustice. He returned to the Netherlands, he said, physically and mentally impaired as a result of his "disappointing experiences."

Communism in Denmark Spotty but at Present Appears on the Upgrade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—There is a curious, almost seasonal, ebb and flow in the apparent popularity of Communism in Denmark. Thus during the holiday season there is a noticeable increase in the number of blue Communist shirts or blouses among the school children and, of course, at times of industrial dispute there is an immediate outburst of activity.

Although Communist influence in the country is at present very small, it appears to be slightly on the upgrade. For example, during July and August of this year a "drive" to increase the circulation of the Communist weekly news sheet, the Arbejder-Bladet, is stated to have resulted in a 50 per cent rise in the number of copies sold.

On the other hand, it was announced this spring that the Arbejder-Bladet would henceforth appear three times a week, but it has not yet done so. And it is still only a four-page sheet. Its staff consists of five, none of them over 30 and one of them a boy of 16, who came from the United States.

The movement is at present almost entirely confined to the towns, principally Copenhagen. It has no political representation. Street demonstrations are a favorite method of propaganda. Processions usually start from the headquarters in Copenhagen with a number of 15 to 20 which collects loafers and unemployed as it goes along.

On Aug. 1 demonstrations were arranged all over the country, but aroused no enthusiasm. The processions were quite orderly. Banners were displayed bearing such legends as "Long live Soviet Denmark!" "Support the German Revolution!" "Hands off Greenland!" "Let the Eskimo go free!"

Perhaps the most striking Communist exploit so far was a series of demonstrations against wage cuts which took place last April, when there were a few broken windows and bruised heads at Aalborg, Nakskov and Copenhagen.

The Communists called this a "revolution," although it is probable they had little to do with it. The press generally commented upon the calm way in which the disturbances were handled by the police. Two of the leaders were sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

U. S. S. CONSTITUTION HEADS FOR NORFOLK

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1 (AP)—Old Ironsides, once the pride of the American navy and now on a patriotic cruise, today headed down the Delaware River for Norfolk, Va., in tow of a mine sweeper. During her 12-day stay here 154,803 visitors inspected the old frigate, christened the U. S. S. Constitution.

A last minute chance to visit the historic ship was denied hundreds of children yesterday. They were left outside the gates because the visiting hours, arranged by the Navy Department, had ended. Many of the children had been brought to see the vessel by their teachers from Pennsylvania and south Jersey towns as far distant as 90 miles.

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CHESTNUT AT ELM ST. DOWNSTAIRS
Lunch 11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
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Blues, Browns, Tans, Oxford.
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The Millinery Shop Announces a New Section Featuring
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Smart hats for Miss 7 to 14 are not always easy to find—but here are the young-but-not-too-young type that every well-dressed girl is looking for. Pert feathers and ribbon cockades add to their charm.
Fine felts in many, brown, green, red and tan.
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Girls' Hat Shop Second Floor
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HARTFORD, CONN.

WATSON WARNS OF LEGISLATION AGAINST 'BEARS'

Predicts Thorough Senate Inquiry Into Short-Selling Activities

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Unless the stock exchanges themselves act, Senator James E. Watson of Indiana believes Congress will legislate safeguards against short selling by speculators who seek profits through depression of security values.

The Republican leader of the Senate yesterday warned the exchanges that members of Congress were convinced these transactions were retarding recovery from the depression and stood ready to inquire into the practice.

Because of his position as administration pilot on Capitol Hill, it was believed here that Senator Watson reflected also the view of high government officials toward the recent bear raids in the stock market.

Certain it is that he speaks with some authority, and his prediction that "a thorough and searching investigation of this method of dealing with stocks will be made by a Senate committee" is being given serious attention here.

Many stock prices have fallen to new lows in recent days. The situation has led one New York exchange house to announce that it will not loan money to those who intend to use it in selling stocks short.

On the other hand, a defense of "short selling" has been made by Mr. Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange. He said a ban against it would necessarily "revolutionize the financial, commercial and industrial laws of the whole country."

But the Administration is agitated by indications it has seen that certain groups of professional raiders are taking advantage of unsettled conditions to gain profits by driving down security values.

President Hoover already has appealed to grain market speculators to forgo any such practices at this time. Now Senator Watson warns that legislation is in prospect.

"The whole industrial and commercial world," the Senator said, "seems to be under the spell of the stock market, and New York City seems to be dazed by the results of these transactions. It is the belief of many that we shall not recover from our present depression until transactions of this kind are either prohibited or greatly curtailed or properly safeguarded in the public interest."

Meanwhile, reports are current that a special banking committee, headed by Senator Carter Glass (D.), of Virginia, is ready to inquire into stock market practices.

Republican Drys Submit Own Ticket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 30—Pledging a campaign without quarter against wet adherents of the regular Republican organization, backers of the Law Preservation Party in Monroe County, which last year supported Prof. Robert Carroll, of Syracuse, for Governor, filed with the commissioner of elections a complete dry ticket for the November election yesterday.

Their action, which for the first time definitely marked the wet and dry issue on a wholesale scale in a county election, was accompanied by a statement declaring the party's candidates "owe allegiance to no political boss at Albany," and can be relied upon to "vote as their consciences dictate."

The dry group showed no partiality in indorsement of candidates already nominated on other tickets, coming out for Democratic nominees for supreme court justice and sheriff, regular Republican nominees for county judge, surrogate and school commissioner and Lincoln Republican nominees for school commissioner and district attorney. It placed an entire new ticket of its own in the field for Monroe County's five assembly districts.

Despite Monroe County's traditional regular Republicanism, leaders of the Law Preservation Party, headed by Judge Harvey F. Remington, expressed confidence of victory, or at least wide gains. The party's statement called upon the large group of "indifferent citizens" which has refrained from voting to support its slate, declaring that "cowardice and dishonesty in public life keep step with indifference in private life."

Borah Supports Hoover Navy Cut

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—Big navy advocates who have assailed Mr. Hoover's cut in the destroyer-building program met a counterblast today from Senator William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho, on his return to the capital.

"Mr. Hoover's request is a very modest one," said Mr. Borah. "In my opinion we could go much further. I see where the opponents of the cut seem to want to 'take it to the country.' That is where it ought to be taken."

Mr. Borah's reference was to remarks made by Representative Fred A. Britten (R.), of Illinois, chairman of the last House Naval Committee, and by Senator Frederick Hale (R.), of Maine, chairman of the Senate Committee. Mr. Hale asserted the President has "disregarded the mandate of Congress" by imposing the economy program on the navy.

GRANGE RE-ELECTS HEAD IN CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. — The North Carolina State Grange, in annual convention here, at its closing business session named Mr. W. K. Scott of Haw River to succeed himself as president, and accepted the invitation of the Guilford County grangers and the Mayor of Greensboro to meet in annual session in Greensboro in September, 1932.

Among the reports of committees, that on legislation, given by Mr. Charles F. Cates, chairman, was of greatest interest to members. One of the resolutions pledged the Grange to continue its efforts to see that the State get less taxation from ad valorem and more from other sources. This also called for relief from "unjust burdens of taxation on real estate values fixed in the days of prosperity and now still held on houses and lands."

This 'Watchman' Works by the Year

NEW ELECTRIC SEASONAL TIME SWITCH

New Automatic Electrical Switch Adjusts Self According to Season

An electric switch that seems to think for itself has been developed at the General Electric Plant, here, by Mr. W. E. Porter, designing engineer.

This industrial alarm clock, equipped with an astronomical dial, turns street lights on and off, adjusting itself every 24 hours to the seasonal changes in the periods of daylight.

If, for instance, the dial is set to turn the lights off at 5:30 in the morning and on again at the same time at night on the shortest day of the year, the switch is not fooled by the increasing amount of daylight on each successive day but adjusts itself to turn the lights on slightly earlier each morning and correspondingly later each night thereafter.

When the maximum amount of daylight is reached on the longest day of the year late in June, the mechanism of the switch automatically reverses its previous action to cope with the diminishing periods of daylight.

It matters not whether the time is standard or daylight saving, or whether the employees oversleep or go off on vacation, the unique switch performs its duty with clockwork precision.

Civil twilight, which engineers know as the established borderland between daylight and darkness, varies in different sections of the world, according to Mr. Porter. This condition calls for different demands on the switch. To meet it, Mr. Porter divided the world into four belts according to the position of the sun with respect to the hours of civil daylight. For each division, a different series of cams was prescribed for the mechanism of the switch. Thus the varying degrees of daylight were met and the switch made available for all sections of the world.

Time switches, Mr. Porter explained, are of two distinct types. One is adaptable for daily household purposes, such as controlling radio sets or electric ranges, and the other is prescribed for industrial purposes, or the permanent or yearly control of fire lamps, hall lights, show windows, or theater lighting effects.

For household use, the usual type of clock-face control is convenient, he said. But for industrial use, the new type of dial has been developed which permits the insertion of riders, or plugs, which enable the switch to perform several operations without attention. This particular switch will also take holidays or week-end vacations from duty if properly set.

San Francisco Opera Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

IN QUICK succession the San Francisco Opera Company has mounted for the first quarter of its ninth annual autumn season three operas in as many languages. Henri Rabaud's "Marouff" was followed by "Aida" and "Lohengrin."

"Marouf" and "Lohengrin" were new to the company's repertory, and the former was quite a novelty west of Chicago. Director Gaetano Merola took an unusual but shrewd course in offering the unfamiliar piece on an opening night. The occasion was ceremonial, in accordance with the traditions of music and society. "Marouf" was therefore heard by a much larger audience than it might have attracted on the strength of its own appeal.

It proved, at any rate, to be a delightful entertainment. Rabaud's score is deliciously witty, fanciful, and suave. The play that it supports, based on a tale of the "Arabian Nights," is diverting.

Yvonne Gall and Mario Chamlee, as the Princess and the Cobbler, gave a warm romance and flexible good humor to the delineation of the principal parts. They were well supported by a versatile, large cast, an orchestra conducted with nice judgment by Mr. Merola, and staging brilliantly carried out by Armando Agnini.

"Aida"

"Aida" for several seasons has been one of the most successful of the company's vehicles in the repertory of spectacular Italian opera. This year again, under the leadership of Mr. Merola, its forceful production thrilled an audience of 5000 persons.

Elisabeth Rethberg sang with impeccable purity and richness of tone the rôle of the Ethiopian princess-slave. In fresh and magnetic voice, Giovanni Martinelli gave as striking a rendition of the character of Rhadames as is likely to be found anywhere on the contemporary stage. Faina Petrova, Russian contralto of the New York Metropolitan, fashioned ably the personality of earnest passion and craft that is Amneris. A sturdy Amonasro of broad vocal prowess was provided by Giuseppe Danise. Louis D'Angelo was the Ramfis and Eugenio Sandrini the King. The chorus did its duties with professional security.

"Lohengrin"

Especially this season, when conditions of general business are being reflected in the box office receipts of the opera, the company is proceeding on a narrow budget of rehearsals. In spite of the handicap, the performance of "Lohengrin" was especially fine—worthy, indeed, of an excellent permanent theater.

Praise for this accomplishment must be widely distributed among principals, staging, chorus and the resourceful orchestra, to say nothing of the leader whose abilities were illustrated by most of the phases of the production, Hans Blechschmidt.

Maria Müller made a figure of statuesque beauty in the rôle of Elsa. The grand manner of her portrayal, notwithstanding, blended ingeniously with Elsa's qualities of tender femininity. The deep feelings of the music of the character were expressed by Mme. Müller in beautiful song molded by a sympathetic intelligence.

The heroic stature of Elsa was magnificently matched in the grand bearing of the Lohengrin of Gotthelf Pistor. Familiar on the programs of Bayreuth and Berlin, the name of the German tenor on this occasion of his American début quickly made itself represent a seasoned Wagnerian artistry at the dependable service of which is placed a voice of good range, vigor and personality.

Opposite the nobler characters of Wagner's roster were admirably placed the villains of the piece—Friedrich Schorr, a magnetic actor and a singer of splendid, fresh powers, and Mme. Petrova, who brought out vividly the sullen shrewdness of Ortrud, both in the keenness of her action and in the sound judgment of her musical interpretation.

Mr. D'Angelo did well as the King. Arnold Gabor gave an impression of easy authority as the Herald.

Modern Chamber Music

Before the opera season began, the New Music Society of California, of which Henry Cowell is director, undertook the worthy cause of modern chamber music in a program skillfully directed by Nicolas Slonimsky of Boston.

Of the works that were performed, Stravinsky's "Story of a Soldier" and Prokofieff's Overture on Yiddish Themes, both for mixed groups of instruments, made most individual mark, the former for its fascinating intricacy of design, its sardonic humor and its rugged vitality, the latter for its flow of melodic idea. Wallingford Riegger, in his Canons, for woodwind quartet; Adolph Weiss, in his Chamber Symphony, and Charles Ives, in his "Washington's Birthday," dealt manfully with dissonant modern idioms. Only in brief passages did any of these compositions on a single hearing, speak a cogent message, even if one quite unconventional. For the most part all three scores seemed incoherent.

Censure Is Urged For the New Haven

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Mr. John H. Sullivan, examiner, recommended to the Interstate Commerce Commission today that it approve continuance of the Long Island Sound steamship services of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, but that the company be censured for interfering with charter of a steamer to the Colonial Navigation Company.

The Colonial Navigation Company chartered a steamer from the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, a subsidiary of the Seaboard Air Line Railway. An unnamed vice-president of the New Haven protested and was told by a vice-president of the Seaboard that that company had been under the impression the Colonial was a connection of the New Haven, and that the ship would not be chartered again to the Colonial "except under condition that the steamer shall not be used as an instrument for the reduction of any rates."

The Colonial was unable to charter the ship in 1930, but later, with the New Haven concurring, the Baltimore company chartered a vessel to the Eastern Steamship Lines. This was construed as interference with charter of the ship to the Colonial.

Germany Helps Coal Industry With Subsidy

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 1—The Government has taken quick action in helping the Ruhr coal mining industry compete with British coal, which is now enjoying the advantage of devaluated sterling.

The Ministry of Labor yesterday confirmed a seven per cent reduction of miners' wages in the Ruhr district as pronounced by the Arbitrary Wage Commission a few days ago.

At the same time, President von Hindenburg has issued an emergency decree which permits the Government to relieve mine owners and miners from making contributions to the unemployment insurance.

This relief is deemed so urgent that the Government did not wait for publication of the new decree in the Reich's official gazette, but announced it through German broadcasting [illegible] last night.

By free [illegible]ners from this contribution [illegible]1 lowering of their wages will [illegible] amount to 7 but to 3¾ per cent.

On the other hand [illegible]e mine owners' saving in wage p[illegible]ments is increased from 7 per ce[illegible] to 10¾ per cent. This should ena[illegible] them to lower the price of coal by 6 per cent.

This arrangement is actually a subsidy of the Government to the coal mining industry, which will cost the Reich 2,225,000 marks monthly, or about $583,800.

On the same day that the 7 per cent reduction in wages was made obligatory, newspapers carried a report that the cost of living in Germany fell in September by 0.7 per cent, that is, by a tenth part of the miners' wage cut.

This coincidence reveals one of the gravest issues of the country, namely the lack of proportion of cuts in wages and reduction in prices, which is causing great unrest among the working class, especially since in countless branches of industry employers are giving notice of wage agreements. Among them are the Berlin metal industrialists, who employ 112,000.

JUDGMENT ENTERED AGAINST 'GAS F'IRM

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Upon a written admission that the amount was due, Supreme Court Justice Alfred Frankenthaler signed an order yesterday directing the county clerk to enter a judgment against the American Natural Gas Corporation for $11,024,944.86. The judgment is in favor of the Bank of America National Association, as trustee of $12,500,000 worth of bonds issued by the defendant.

The first issue was for $10,000,000 worth of 6½ per cent sinking fund gold debenture bonds dated Oct. 1, 1927, due Oct. 1, 1942. A supplemental issue of $2,500,000 was made in April, 1928. The American Natural Gas Corporation made regular trimonthly payments into the sinking fund to retire the bonds until July 1 of this year when it defaulted in a payment of $121,000. On that date $1,816,500 of bonds had been retired with $10,683,500 still outstanding, the amount plus interest for which the action was brought. The American Natural Gas Corporation answered the complaint with a statement signed by their attorneys that the declarations of the complaint were not true.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

CONNECTICUT

New Haven: Hillhouse High School Auditorium, York Square, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 6.

MAINE

Auburn (First Church, Auburn and Lewiston): Edward Little High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.

Gardiner: Church Edifice, Lincoln Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.

Houlton: Church Edifice, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 5.

Sanford: Unitarian Church, Main and Lebanon Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.

MASSACHUSETTS

Adams: C. T. Plunkett Junior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.

Hingham: High School Auditorium, Central Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 4.

Hyde Park (Third Church, Boston): Current Events Club House, Everett Street and Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.

Lexington: Old Belfry Club Hall, Forest and Muzzey Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.

Needham: Paramount Theater, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 4.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Berlin: City Hall, Main and Mason Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.

NEW JERSEY

Montclair: Montclair High School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 9.

Trenton: Contemporary Club Auditorium, 176 West State Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 6.

NEW YORK

Albany: Madison Theater, Madison Avenue, above Main Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.

Bay Shore: Gymnasium, Winnwood School, Lake Grove, near Lake Ronkonkoma, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 10.

Forest Hills: Community House, Borage Place and Greenway North, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 6.

Glen Cove: Pembroke Hall, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 4

Jackson Heights: Church Edifice, Fillmore Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 9.

Jamaica: Sunday School Auditorium, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 10.

Lynbrook: High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. pm., Oct. 6.

New Rochelle: Senior High School Auditorium, Clove Road, off Eastchester Road, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 5.

New York (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.

New York (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 171 Macdougal Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Niagara Falls: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 5.

Olean: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.

Patchogue: Church Edifice, North Ocean Avenue, and Roe Boulevard, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 8.

Syracuse: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.

Philadelphia (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5843 Hoffman Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.

Sewickley: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 4.

VERMONT

Springfield: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Registered at Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Lillian K. Preble, Hutchinson, Kan.
Mrs. Frieda Loehnes, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Minna Handke, Chicago, Ill.
Paul Handke, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Adele L. Ransley, Buffalo, N. Y.
Miss Dorothy L. Ransley, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Alma Schalher, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Anna T. Felles, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. John E. Fellow, West Palm Beach, Fla.
John E. Fellow, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Miss Violette Austin, Greenwich, Conn.
Miss Winifred Smith, Greenwich, Conn.
Dorothy Briscoe, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Grace S. Oviatt, Milford, Conn.
Mrs. Janet P. Somerville, Hollywood, Fla.
Miss Hilary P. Somerville, Hollywood, Fla.
Mrs. Lottie L. Irving, Bloomfield, N. J.
Max Horniman, Sydney, Australia.
Mrs. Ruth V. Weaver, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Lawrence H. Davis, Bloomfield, N. J.
Ethel L. Davis, Bloomfield, N. J.
Mrs. W. J. McCleary, Toronto, Canada.
Mrs. R. McCleary, Toronto, Canada.
Mrs. Drusilla Palmer, Toronto, Canada.
Mrs. Emily A. Johnson, Germantown, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Frances Morcombe, Plymouth, Ind.
Mrs. E. G. Evans, London, England.
Mrs. Adele E. Forrester, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Hugh C. Wilson, Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Irving Grant Davis, Bend, Maine.
Fred P. Woolley, Sarasota, Fla.
Mrs. Alice Penny, Detroit, Mich.
Albert Tomlinson, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Arthur Andrews, Medford, Mass.
Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Louise S. Donnell, Tampa, Fla.
Joseph M. Donnell, Tampa, Fla.
Ruth G. Ward, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.
Nels B. Kruse, Regleville, Penna.
Catharine L. Sands, Norristown, Penna.
Olga T. Mallett, Brooklyn, N. Y.
William C. Mallett, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary S. Fones, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Evelyn Epstein, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Margaret Pomeroy, New York, N. Y.
Miss Helen Mary Pomeroy, New York, N. Y.
Miss Margaret Miller, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Charlotte Scott, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Miss Crocker, Painesville, Ohio.
Mrs. Edith J. Bryer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
E. Bryer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Geraldine H. Hooper, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Gertrude Hooper, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Elsie Nash, Grenfell, Sask.
Mrs. Emily L. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary B. Sunderhaus, Kansas City, Mo.
F. C. Sunderhaus, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. George Wood Olton, N. J.
D. Mabel Hoffman, Rochester, N. H.
Mrs. Verner R. Hinson, Bath, Maine.
Florence P. Preston, Rochester, N. H.
Frank P. Preston, Rochester, N. H.
Evelyn L. Keith, Rochester, N. H.
Gladys V. Thompson, Rochester, N. H.
Thomas Keith, Rochester, N. H.
Mabel Hoffman, Rochester, N. H.
Mrs. Dorothy C. Rice, Oshkosh, Wis.
Mrs. Dorothy H. Baugher, Newark, Ohio.
Mrs. Connie M. Safford, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mrs. Merlie C. Butcher, Holland, Penna.
Mrs. Helen T. Hawley, Skins Park, Penna.
C. A. Spaulding, Norwalk, Conn.
Amara Snyder, East Falls Church, Va.
Mrs. Lena D. Hoyt, Whites Haven, Pa.
Mrs. C. A. Forbes, Manson, Bagdad, Irak.
Doris Forbes Manson, Bagdad, Irak.
Mrs. L. C. Randolph, Jacksonville, Fla.
Miss Helen L. Bridges, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. F. M. Bust, Dallas, Texas.
George M. Kenny, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. Henry M. Willis, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. F. J. Frederick, Hollywood, Calif.
Ray O. Watson, Houston, Texas.
Oliver Kiehn, Pipersville, Penna.
George R. Cole, Watertown, Mass.
Amanda Johnson, Chicago, Ill.
Hulda Johnson, Chicago, Ill.

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RADIO SHEET MUSIC

BIBLES MEET SOVIET GROUPS ON LATVIAN LINE

Raftsmen Coming Down River With Lumber Get New Impressions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—Every year large quantities of Soviet timber are floated down the River Dvina to Latvia, and about 15,000 Soviet raftsmen, mostly Russian peasants, thus are privileged to visit Latvia and spend several months outside Soviet Russia.

At the Soviet-Latvian border line, before crossing the frontier, the raftsmen have to divest themselves of their ragged clothes and are then dressed in a kind of uniform consisting of a Russian shirt worn over the trousers, a pair of Russian high boots and a cap supplied by the Soviet Government. This is done in order to prevent the raftsmen from appearing abroad in their everyday dress, which is generally worse than poor.

On his arrival in Latvia the raftsman sees many things for which he is unable to give an explanation. He finds that in every grocer's shop he can buy Soviet sugar at 10 cents a kilogram, while in Soviet Russia he has to pay $2.50 for the same quantity, and that only when he is fortunate enough to get it.

The raftsman sees further that everybody in Latvia is wearing shoes and that one can buy anything in the numerous shops. He soon learns that services are held in the churches, attended by large congregations, and he begins to understand that the Soviet Government is deceiving them when it says that "people abroad have long ago ceased to believe in God."

In order to combat the anti-religious campaign in Soviet Russia and to influence the raftsmen from a religious point of view, while they are staying in Latvia, the Lutheran pastor, Dr. O. Schabert, has organized three stations on the River Dvina where young pastors, whose only duty is to visit the raftsmen, are permanently living.

The first station is situated in the village of Kreslavka, near the Soviet-Latvian border line. A young clergyman, one of Dr. Schabert's assistants, goes out daily in his boat to meet the Soviet rafts that are floating past. There is not much time for him to speak to the raftsmen, but to every one of them he offers a Bible in the Russian language. He says that most of the raftsmen are very grateful for the "Word of God" and that they read it with great zeal while staying on Latvian territory. But they are not allowed to take the Bibles with them on reëntering Soviet Russia and have to leave them behind.

The second station is in Jacobstadt, where the raftsmen have a rest of a few days before entering Riga. In the evenings the raftsmen light huge bonfires and gather round them and talk things over. Here the two assistants of Dr. Schabert join them and try to interest them in conversations on religious subjects. Sometimes long religious debates ensue in which the theologists have to oppose Communists who have gone through an antireligious university course. The two clergymen state that the raftsmen very willingly discuss religious questions.

The third station is situated not far from Riga, where the raftsmen live during their stay in Riga. The work here, according to the words of Dr. Schabert, is very difficult, as the raftsmen are afraid of being watched by Soviet agents and therefore avoid talking openly. Nevertheless, Dr. Schabert's assistants try as far as possible to influence the raftsmen by talking to them and strengthening their religious feelings.

As regards his work, Dr. Schabert is in close touch with the International Association for Home Missionary Work, from which he receives the necessary funds.

Chief of Militia To Become Pastor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1—Maj.-Gen. William G. Everson has submitted his resignation as Chief of the Militia Bureau and will take over the pastorate of the First Baptist Church in Denver, Colo., the War Department announced yesterday.

Mr. Everson asked that his resignation be effective Nov. 30 at the conclusion of a two months' authorized leave of absence. He explained in his letter to the Adjutant-General that he had accomplished the "major missions that challenged when this appointment was accepted," and said that he believed it "unwise to initiate new and larger military projects during this unusual season of economic readjustment." The National Guard, he said, has never before been more thoroughly organized, equipped and trained than it is today.

Major-General Everson was appointed by President Hoover in September, 1929. During his period of service he became known as the "flying parson." He has flown over 100,000 miles in the past two years in his visits to National Guard encampments. Officials said today that under the leadership of Major-General Everson the National Guard has reached a higher point of efficiency in command, organization, equipment, training and morale than has ever before been attained in its history. Major-General Everson made it clear that should subsequent events ever require his services they would be available.

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Service Weight $1.00; $1.65
Chiffon $1.00; $1.35; $1.65
Whitney's
ALBANY, N. Y.

Haitians Regain Full Authority Over the Island

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—A practically complete transfer to Haitian authority of all governmental services for the island became effective today.

The office of the financial adviser general receiver and the Garde d'Haiti, both of which require especially careful attention and safeguards on account of the obligations assumed by the United States Government jointly with that of Haiti, were excepted. Complete return to representative government in the islands was proposed by the President's Commission for the Study and Review of Conditions in Haiti which visited the island in 1930.

In the return of their services to Haitian authority speedier Haitianization has been effected than the recommendations of the Forbes Commission and even than that at first proposed by the Haitian Government itself, it was pointed out at the State Department today.

TEN NATIONS JOIN IN GLIDER PARLEY

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 1—France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Hungary, Denmark, Greece and the United States, in addition to Britain, are represented at the first conference of the international commission for the study of motorless flight, here today and tomorrow.

Lord Amulree, Air Minister, in welcoming the delegates today said: "I believe gliding has a very definite contribution to make to the general progress of aviation and that it will do a great deal to popularize flying."

Erie Employees Vote To Solicit Rail Business

MARION, Ohio, Oct. 1 (AP)—Five hundred Marion employees of the Erie Railroad Company last night voted to organize to solicit freight and passenger business for the carrier for the purpose of increasing revenue and aiding in maintaining the present wage scale.

Mr. T. R. Patton, Cleveland, assistant general passenger agent, explained the company's need for additional revenues if the wage scales are to be maintained.

BANK SUPERVISORS ELECT

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 1 (AP)—J. S. Love of Jackson, Miss., was elected president and Philadelphia was chosen as the next convention city at the closing session yesterday of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks.

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170 BROOKLEY ROAD
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144 TARRINGTON ROAD
8 rooms—3 bedrooms—2-car garage—$85 per month.
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Main 4616
721 Union Trust Building

NINE STATIONS TO RADIOCAST ON 50,000 WATTS

Federal Board Increases Power of Four Others to 25,000 Watts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—Nine leading American broadcasting stations were selected for power increases to 50,000 watts by action of the Federal Radio Commission today. They are stations WOR, Newark; WCAU, Philadelphia; WSB, Atlanta; WSM, Nashville; WCCO, Minneapolis; WHO-WOC, Des Moines; KOA, Denver; KSL, Salt Lake City, and KFO, San Francisco.

The commission also granted 25,000 watt power to the following: WHAM, Rochester; WHAS, Louisville; WSY, Charlotte, N. C.; WAPI, Birmingham; KUOO, Tulsa, and KFAB, Lincoln.

The 50,000 watt applications of the following were denied: WCFL, Chicago; WTMJ, Milwaukee; WOWO, Fort Wayne; WWVA, Wheeling, W. Va., and WFBM, Indianapolis.

In selecting the nine stations for maximum power the commission brought to a close more than a year's deliberations on high power, in which more than a score of stations on and off clear channels sought that privilege. It stood by its original intention not to have more than four channels per zone devoted to such power, but adopted the recommendation of the chief examiner, Mr. Ellis E. Yost, that certain other clear channels be allowed to have 25,000 watts.

The first Yost report was rejected, and his second followed the commission's mandate, selecting seven stations for the boost to maximum power and various others for 25,000 watts. To the seven was added KSL, Salt Lake City, in lieu of the lapsed permit previously granted KNX, Los Angeles.

Mr. Yost's first zone recommendation, however, was WJZ, New York, for which the commission substituted WOR. In the fourth zone he selected WCCO and WGN, the latter the Chicago Tribune Station. The commission dropped WGN and chose WHO-WOC instead.

Litigation may tie up all these power grants, WGN especially being expected to raise court objections. Most of the broadcasters want all clear channels open to maximum power, but the commission will not allow more than four per zone, or 20 in all. With the selections today the clear channel high-power quota is completed.

MARRIED WOMEN NOTIFIED OF BAN

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 30 (AP)—The Norfolk and Western Railway today formally served notice that "married women need not apply" and that single women now in the company's employ who take the matrimonial step from now on shall also forthwith step out of their jobs.

The ruling does not affect married women now employed. The company adopted the rule to employ no more married women, officials announced, in order to bring about a more equitable distribution of jobs among heads of families.

NOME BUYS IVORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—Nome, Alaska, has been filled with King Island natives, who have come from their home in Bering Sea to sell their ivory.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Stein-Bloch Clothes
are now proudly displayed by the
STORE for MEN
exclusively in Rochester
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.
STORE FOR MEN

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. . . and only here, for Matrix Shoes are exclusively Forman in Rochester! The Shoe Shop invites you to view the many new styles . . . and to remember that when you look at a Matrix, all you see is style . . . and when you wear a Matrix, all you feel is comfort. $10.50 to $12.50. (Street Floor)
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CORTLAND STREET

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Heroes of Other Lands

Colonel "T.E." Lawrence, of Arabia

By ETHEL CLERE CHAMBERLIN

(Author of "Heroes of Peace")

THERE was nothing unusual about the pile of stones and there was no interest to the passer-by in the workmen who flung up the earth, spade after spade. But to the young lad of twelve who watched each shovelful with eager eyes there was nothing more fascinating in all the whole wide world than that cellar which was being dug. For it was in the old city of Oxford, Eng., which had had its beginning way back in the Middle Ages.

Beneath the top layer of soil, and in the old ruins of Oxford were many relics of olden times, pieces of armor and bits of pottery. Young Thomas Edward Lawrence, the boy who watched so eagerly, realized this and no landmark was torn down nor cellar dug in all that neighborhood which escaped his notice. There was always a chance that a piece of antique pottery or a fragment of ancient armor might be unearthed. Although so very youthful he had become a real expert on both subjects.

This day he had already found several pieces of pottery, and until the workmen ceased shoveling for the day he kept his watchful eye on the pile of earth. Then he jumped on his bicycle and sped homeward. Once in his own room with his specimens of pottery around him he forgot the world about him when he came home.

"Why aren't you outside with the boys?" his Father asked him. "I don't care for games, Father, and I do care for history. I'd rather stay here."

"Well, well, he's a strange boy," said his father as he went down the stairs shaking his head in bewilderment. Ardent sportsman that he was, he could not understand how a boy could wish to pore over a book while other boys laughed and shouted outside his window.

Boyhood Adventurings

The neighbors, too, thought him a strange lad. They thought so more and more as the years went on. For there was the time when Ned pedaled on his bicycle from one old English town to another studying armor and taking brass-rubbings from ancient monuments to aid in this study; and there was the time when he and another lad, not content with the streams above ground, explored the underground tunnels of the city in a flat skiff. By this time Ned had come to the conclusion that much of the pottery thought to be Roman really belonged to the early Saxons. He planned to write a book on the subject some day..

On leaving school young Lawrence gained a scholarship to Jesus College, Oxford. However, instead of studying he roamed about at night with his mind on ancient architecture and art, so that when the time came for his final examinations he was not ready. He was therefore advised to prepare a special thesis, or paper, as a supplement to his other work. At once he decided to go to Syria and study the remains of the Crusaders' architecture at first hand.

When young Lawrence went to Dr. D. G. Hogarth, the keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, and asked where the Hittite civilization could best be studied and told him that he was about to go to Syria to prepare a thesis on the Crusaders' architecture, that scholar was astonished.

It was unheard of that a lad of his age should wish to travel alone through Syria.

"This is no time to go!" exclaimed Dr. Hogarth. "It's too hot there now!"

"I don't care," said Ned. "I'm going."

"But," objected Dr. Hogarth, "have you money to pay guides and have your baggage carted? Do you know anything at all of the Arabic language?"

"I've learned a little Arabic here," said Ned, "and I'm going on foot, so I'll need little money."

So he set out, after obtaining some good advice from Dr. Hogarth, with but £200 in his pocket.

On Foot Through Syria

For months he traveled on foot, dressed in European dress and brown boots, carrying only a sketch-book and a camera. From Haifa on the north coast of Palestine to the Taurus Mountains, then across to Urfa by the Euphrates, he made his way. When he returned home he had made maps and taken photographs of every medieval castle in Syria and had made a fine collection of Hittite seals for Dr. Hogarth. He had also acquired a very good knowledge of Arabic. In his pocket was almost half of the money with which he had started out.

Because of his thesis he was given a first class honors degree in history. Then Magdalen College gave him a traveling scholarship for four years. On this he traveled through Arabia, dressed as an Arab, barefooted and wearing a turban, observing their customs and living as one of them. At night he slept under the starry sky or in an Arab tent, and thus he absorbed the wisdom of the Arabs and learned to understand the Nomad people.

At this time he began to dream a dream for the Arabs. He began to hope that they would sometime be free and independent of Turkish rule.

When it was not the digging season, the season for exploring ruins, he wandered all over Syria and the Near East gathering material for a book which he planned to write on the Crusaders. He was also making maps for the home government and getting in touch with the many Arabian freedom societies, and running (secretly) an Arab newspaper.

As far back as the Young Turks movement in 1908, the Arabs had been planning to revolt against the Turks, who held them in bondage and overran their land. Lord Kitchener, and other far-seeing Englishmen, saw in them good allies in case a war should be declared, and a letter was sent to Hussein, Grand Sherif of Mecca, promising British aid in their planned struggle for independence.

When the World War broke out Lawrence knew the Near East well. Dressed as he was, much of the time, in Arab robes, this slight small man, whose fair hair and complexion made him look so boyish, was hardly noticed. No one guessed when he was seen digging in the ruins that this student of archæology had the strength of a giant and the keen mind of a brilliant leader.

Owing to his size and boyish look, he was refused enlistment at the beginning of the war, but he became the chief of the intelligence department in Cairo and was engaged in collecting information about the Turks who were threatening to take the Suez Canal.

Early in the summer of 1916 Feisal, the son of Hussein, the Grand Sherif, declared that the Arabians were in revolt and captured Jeddah and Mecca. The attack on Medina, the Turkish stronghold at the end of the Hejaz railroad, failed. It seemed as though the Turks would capture the Suez Canal.

The Arabs were practically without supplies of any kind and were living upon the camels which had been shot and the few scraps they could gather.

Then Lawrence asked for and received leave for two weeks and boarding a naval vessel sailed down the Red Sea, seemingly on a pleasure trip. But he was really starting to carry out his boyhood scheme to unite all the Arabs in a revolt against the Turkish rule.

From then on he might be seen at any time flying across the sands of the desert on his camel, or in his tent sending out his messages to every place where Arabs lived. To Syria, Palestine, Transjordan, and Mesopotamia and even to the far-off parts of the Arabian peninsula went his call to arms.

Answering the Call

In answer to this call, swiftly across the barren desert, with robes flapping in the wind, they rode to him. Their soft-footed camels sped from the hills of the west and the plains of the east to follow this young man who came to lead them to freedom. In his many years of wandering, living with the poor because he also was poor, he had grown dear to them. He had learned to speak their widely different dialects and understood their many customs as well as they themselves. And because he could outdo them in the things they could do better than any other people in the world, riding and shooting, they honored and admired him.

They felt that this young man, in spite of the fact that he was a Christian, had been sent by the Prophet Muhammad to do what no Oriental for a thousand years had been able to do. They forgot their feuds and tribal differences to ride side by side after this young Englishman, whose keen wit and wisdom delighted them.

Northward came Feisal and his army, and as he approached, the British bombarded the Turks. Then, over 1000 miles of sand, supplied with food and arms by the British, Lawrence led his great Arabian Army.

Victories came and defeats followed by victories were swiftly forgotten. At last, up to and through the very gates of Damascus the Arabs followed Lawrence.

Dressed in his snow-white robes, wearing the short curved sword of a descendant of the Prophet Muhammad which the Arabs had begged him to wear, he entered Damascus as the Prince of Mecca, a title his grateful followers had bestowed upon him. For four days he helped to rule Damascus, but now that the victory was won, now that the Turks had been driven from the land of the Arabs, he left them to rule themselves.

Great honors which he did not seek came to T. E. Lawrence. The only one he accepted was the title of colonel which he took to keep up his standing with the Arabs. He became a delegate for the Arabs to the Peace Conference. But he was not at all satisfied with the peace treaties. He had been led to believe, and had led his Arab friends to believe, that the Arabs would all be free, and this freedom was not granted. He begged King George not to give him any decorations and he gave back those given him by the other countries, for he felt he had deceived the Arabs and was dishonored in their sight.

But although he had not freed all the Arabs much had been accomplished. Through his influence Emir Feisal had become King of Irak; and of the 10,000,000 Arabs, who in case of Allied defeat would have been under control of Turkey, 7,500,000 Arabs are free, governing themselves. Seventy-five per cent of the Allied pledge has been redeemed.

For a year Colonel Lawrence served as colonial adviser in Arab affairs. Then he disappeared completely, and the world did not know his whereabouts. But, one day, a British officer of the Air Force looked twice into the fair boyish face of a private, T. E. Ross.

"Lawrence of Arabia!" he exclaimed.

Colonel Lawrence, who had signed up as T. E. Ross, was not at all pleased to read in the newspapers that "Lawrence of Arabia," the uncrowned king of Arabia, the man who had made two kings and set a sultan on the throne, was a Tommy in the Air Force. He disappeared again.

Then he was found as T. E. Shaw in the Tank Service.

And so, disappearing and appearing, to disappear again, he goes his way.

Once when it was said that T. E. Lawrence was responsible for the fall of Soviet control in Afghanistan, he was recalled to England, but not in disgrace, for a navy tender met him and an admiral waited on him.

He has become a man apart, a man of mystery, only half understood but greatly admired, and no one knows his mission. He has changed his name often and only keeps "T. E."

His is not a passing fame that will fade, but a fame that will endure as long as Englishmen live and Arabs tell their tales around their campfires at night on the barren sands of the desert and under the starry skies.

[Articles in this series are published on the first Thursday of each month.—Ed.]

Topical Press

A Model of the Greek Theater at Bradfield College, England, Made by C. W. R. Corfield, One of the Boys of the College. It Is a Perfect Model, and Was a "Set" From Which the Theater Was Remodeled for the Greek Play This Year. Corfield Is Here Seen Putting the Finishing Touches.

Share Your Hobbies

An English Schoolboy and a Greek Theater

IT ALL began with the stage manager. One of his jobs, in connection with the Greek play, which takes place every three years at Bradfield College, Berkshire, Eng., necessitated the designing of new scenery. Now, thought he, if I could have a model of the existing theater I could design the scenery to scale. But how to procure the model?

Good craftsmen make full use of all available tools, and the stage manager discovered an exceedingly useful tool in one of the boys at the college, Roger Corfield, who, little dreaming of the amount of work the undertaking would involve, eagerly consented to make a scale-model for his use. That was at the beginning of February and the task was not completed until July.

Having undertaken the work, Roger asked himself how it was to be done! He had never attempted anything like it before. Architects, he told himself, begin by drawing plans, so a plan of the theater was drafted, and, like everything else, once a start had been made the thing began to grow.

The next step was to decide upon the scale and the materials to be hsed. The scale was 1 inch equals 12 inches, the materials ply and deal; the overall sizes being 4 feet 3 inches broad, 3 feet high, and 4 feet deep. With the plans prepared and the materials to hand, the actual making of the model began.

First the foundations were made, on which the floor was laid. Then the sides were built on and the roof fixed. Up to this point Roger found the work fairly plain sailing, but now that the outside structure was finished and work inside had to be commenced, difficulties came pouring in thick and fast. How were the pillars and curtains to be fixed? How was the platform to move?

Eventually the difficulty of working inside the model was solved by temporarily taking the roof and back off. When they were replaced the roof was covered with glued calico painted black, and the theater was then ready for exterior decoration.

The inside walls were colored primrose-yellow, the pillars and doors copper, the floor squares black and white, the back curtains jet-black, and the side curtains browny-yellow. All the outside walls were dark green and the front pillars white.

The next part of the work involved the making of the picture for the front panel, the design of which represents the action of the play. This was painted on paper and then pasted to the woodwork. The figures, which are on a blue background, were cut out in relief. Below the picture is the lettering which was painted on the woodwork. Translated the words read: "These things are not of today, nor of tomorrow, but for ever."

On the day of the play the model was put on show and drew large crowds. Several people admired it so much that they offered to buy it for £10 and more. Later it was entered for a scientific society prize which it won.

In talking of his model Roger said: "It has done a good turn to all who have had anything to do with it, and is now to be handed down to posterity in the school."

The Peek-a-Book Library

A SCHOOLGIRL'S impulse to share her book treasures with her playmates and the coöperation of her mother, plus the "lean-to" at the back of their house, with its own little entrance through a small city yard—these are the materials from which the Peek-a-Book Library had its modest beginning this past summer, when school was closed and there seemed to be a dearth of wholesome entertainment for this neighborhood.

Patsy Logan, 12 years old, has always loved books, and since her parents have wisely supplied her with the best literature at each stage of her development, she has quite a small library of well-loved children's standards.

Now Patsy and her mother had noticed that when school was closed there just didn't seem much for the neighborhood children (who didn't have many books) to do. So, with all the will in the world, the way to meet the situation was also discovered. For did she not have many, many beloved books which those children, also, would love, once they were introduced to them? Her mother agreed and promised the contribution of the lean-to to house the little library.

Coöperation has been the impetus of that library from its inception, for when it was noised around the neighborhood that there was to be a library just for boys and girls—and who wanted to help?—the response was immediate and gratifying.

The lean-to was handsomely tricked out in bookcases, table and covered boxes, rummaged from neighboring attics. Bright cretonne curtains were hung at the windows, colored pictures of children cut from magazines adorn the walls, and a businesslike ledger, open on the librarian's table, bore the list of books, by title and number. Hand printed rules (all devised by the children themselves) were posted over the table.

Starting with 70 books and a clientele of perhaps a dozen children, the Peek-a-Book Library now has more than 300 books, besides a number of magazines (subscriptions having been furnished by interested grownups) and some 40 regular attendants.

During vacation days the older children acted as librarian by turn, each serving a consecutive week, and the library was open every morning from 11 to 12. At that same hour there was some older person, a volunteer, to read aloud to the smaller children, and, weather permitting, the little group was to be found across the street in the park.

So hearty was the response of the children to this opportunity that it was planned to keep the library open on Saturday mornings, even after school began, for when the question of closing this fall was discussed it was promptly voted down.

It goes without saying that there has been less mischief than ever before in this neighborhood. One family of several boys, who had been the cause of many a broken window and smashed gate, held aloof from the joyous little library group for a week or two. Then, one by one, they came in. They are helpers now, instead of destroyers, and finding much pleasure in it.

The Adventures of Waddles

O'ER Q-A-C THIS VOICE WAS HEARD: "I IMITATE BOTH BEAST AND BIRD."
1
THEN CAME A DOG'S BARK; A PIG'S SQUEAL; A CROW'S CAW NEXT,- ALL VERY REAL.
2
Q.A.C
BUT LATER WHEN FROM Q-A-C SAM WIGGLER STEPPED WITH HIS FRIENDS THREE,
3
Q.A.C
I KNEW THAT BROADCAST WAS A STROKE OF FUN,- A VILLAGE CUT-UPS JOKE.
4

Automobile Puzzle

In each of the following sentences is a word pertaining to the automobile, the letters spelling it being in their correct order:

1. My lesson in Algebra kept me busy all last evening.
2. I found an old ax left in the pasture years ago.
3. Blanch assisted me in my French lesson yesterday.
4. I have the promise of a new watch on my birthday.
5. I hope to see you coming early tonight.
6. I wish I could remember what I read.
7. I like a low heel on my shoes.
8. I hope that among my Christmas presents there will be a ring.
9. Translating English into French is a task I dislike.
10. Can you find time for reading as much as you wish?

The Finding of a Hermit's Hut

PERHAPS there was nothing so exciting during that wonderful holiday as the finding of the hermit's hut.

This is how it happened. A troop of Scouts had left the busy, noisy streets of Birkenhead, Cheshire, and were camping among the heather and bracken of north Wales. One day when climbing a lonely mountain a few of them happened to notice what appeared at a distance to be a small cairn of stones heaped together in a valley. As they approached they realized, however, that it was not a cairn at all but a roughly constructed hut, formed by piling large stones one upon another. A narrow track in the coarse grass led up to the entrance.

There was no doubt about it; the hut was someone's home, and with Sherlock Holmes instinct the boys began to deduce from the things they found lying about what kind of a hermit he might be.

Just inside the entrance, resting on some stones, was a toffee tin filled with water with a piece of soap beside it. This was evidently the bathrom. A bottle of milk stood in a corner with some cooking utensils. Here was the kitchen. Across another corner was a plank which might serve as a seat, and in a space in the wall a reel of cotton, a Bible, a bottle of ink, some paper, and a feather which was used for a pen—the study without a doubt. A sheet of tin across another corner acted as a roof, and beneath it was a thin mattress intended for a bed. This was the sleeping compartment.

It was at this point that the true Scout instinct asserted itself. Something must be done to improve this hut, in other words to make it more homelike. To begin with the mattress was a poor sort of thing for anyone to have to lie on, and could certainly do with a good stuffing of bracken, and soon they had made a fine soft bed of it.

The next thing was to collect paper and twigs and lay them in a corner ready to be lighted for a fire. Lying about outside were some square bricks, and these served splendidly as a fireplace to keep the paper and sticks together. It was then noticed that the walls were by no means wind or weather proof, and this was quickly remedied by the addition of more bracken which made the interior cozy and sound. And now there was nothing more to be done but to leave a little message for the hermit friend to find on his return, and using the ink and the feather they wrote: "To Make You More Comfortable," signing it with the name of their troop.

No mention was made of the incident on their return to camp, for good deeds are never talked about by Scouts, but things have a way of leaking out somehow, and so it happened that somebody went to see the hermit.

He found him to be quite an old man living peacefully in his strange little home among the mountains, and his face lit up at the mention of the message the boys had left for him. He had a strange tale to tell. Before the great war he had been living comfortably in Germany, but then everything changed, and he was suddenly arrested and marched off to camp as a prisoner of war. When the armistice was declared, he found himself practically without friends and very poor. And so it came about that he sought out some tiny place where, during the summer, he could live on the bit of money he still possessed.

There was nothing sad about the hermit. Indeed, he was happy and carefree, rejoicing in the little home and the quiet beauty of the mountains.

Mail Bag

Hamburg, Germany

Dear Editor:

I am a German boy and live in Hamburg. I am 14 years old and wish to correspond with an English boy.

I attend the continuation of the Elementary School which is called the Oberbau. During the last weeks our English teacher told us that she intended reading with us The Christian Science Monitor, because this newspaper is very interesting and would teach us many everyday expressions of the English language. She told us that The Christian Science Monitor is edited in Boston, and that it is an international daily newspaper; that the chief office is in Boston but that in Hamburg there is also a bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

The next day each scholar in our class got one Monitor and our teacher gave us some articles to prepare. One of them was a "True Story." It was about a little dog called Fritz and a pretty kitty, which became friends. They played, ate and slept together. This was a very interesting story.

In the next English lesson we read about a boy of 16 years, who steered a fishing schooner in a terrible storm for 24 hours, because the steersman had been swept overboard. So he saved the ship and many lives, for the other sailors were unable to come to his aid. He is the youngest sailor who wears the decoration of the Order of Merit Maritime.

Then we read about an expedition to central Australia to study the remarkable system of smoke signals among the native tribes, which serves them for radio. It was very interestingly described.

One week later our teacher brought again 20 Monitors along with her, and then we read on the page "Radio—Aviation" about "New School Days" in Czechoslovakia, where the children in every village and hamlet hear the most interesting lessons by the best teachers of the nation right from Prague. In even the smallest village schools loudspeakers have been installed. At present only one hour in the week will be devoted to this type of education. The country of Czechoslovakia has only 288,000 listeners with a population of 13,000,000, whereas Austria has 455,000 listeners with a popuiuation of 6,000,000. That was a very interesting article.

I hope that we shall read The Christian Science Monitor still many times at school.

Dear Editor, I shall be very glad to hear from a boy in England of my age of 14 years. Best wishes to all the Mail Baggers, Werner P.

[Thank you, Werner, for your interesting and well-written letter, and will you also thank your classmates for theirs? Your teacher certainly deserves congratulations for his pupils' proficiency in a foreign tongue.]

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor and Mail Baggers:

After a glorious two weeks in delightful Santa Barbara, I have many things that I should like to share with you. But I will tell of only two or three of them, and trust you to imagine the beautiful drives over smooth roads that wind along the Pacific shore line, or through woodland and canyons.

The first friend to call on me brought "A Daughter of the Samurai," by Etsu Inagaki Sugimoto, saying that she knew that I would enjoy reading it. I enjoyed it so much that I want to share it with all Mail Baggers, for it leaves a very warm feeling in one's heart for our little Japanese brothers and sisters.

Another friend brought me "The Island of Penguins," by Cherry Kearton. The Monitor of April 30 reviewed the book, but I found it 10 times more interesting than the Monitor said, and I am not a naturalist in any sense of the word. I enjoyed it so much that I didn't discover, till after I came home that Mr. Kearton had given me a geography lesson. I thought I was just being entertained. The book will interest boys and girls between 10 and 11 years of age. Try it.

I have kept the best till the last. As I watched a pageant given by the Santa Barbara public schools, I wished that every Mail Bagger might see it, it was so beautiful. It was acted in a stadium that is really a natural dimple in the face of the earth. Compared with the Hollywood Bowl, it is only a teacup. The audience was seated along the western slope, or side, so the sun was not in our eyes, and the colorful procession of "episodes" seemed nothing less than magic.

I sent a rotogravure page of the Sunrise Easter Services in the Hollywood bowl to my "German Correspondent," and he wrote me that afterward he saw the picture and heard the music in a Cologne theater. Quite a thrill for us both.

The world is so full of a number of things, That we all should be happy as kings.

Yours in the joy of sharing the Mail Bag. A. A. O.

Benoni, South Africa

Dear Editor:

I am "a little over 20" and live on a gold mine in the Benoni District.

My sister has aroused my keen interest in the Monitor by relating items of news to the family around the dinner table. I am esepcially interested in the effective way the Monitor is dealing with the sense of depression which seems to be holding business centers in its grip. Many of the messages in that paper have brought a feeling of security and peace to me.

I have a business college in Benoni (about 23 miles from Johannesburg) and would be glad if anyone interested in commercial subjects would correspond with me.

Joan M.

Azusa, California

Dear Editor:

Never shall I be able to express my great appreciation to the Monitor for the help I have received through it.

How Azusa received its name is quite interesting. The first settlers took the first and last letters of the alphabet (A and Z) and then, quite patriotically, added U. S. A. The town itself has a population of about 6000.

Glendora's name also has an interesting history. The two children of the first settlers were named Glen and Dora, and it was from these that the city got its name.

My home is in Menlo Park, in northern California, but I attend high school in Redwood City, four miles north of us. I am 16 years old and shall be a senior this fall. I am interested in music, sports, collecting spoons and flags. I shall enjoy letters from anywhere, especially from outside of the States.

Bee S.

Detroit, Michigan

Dear Editor:

We have had the Monitor in our family for a great many years. Like many other Mail Baggers, I am a stamp collector, and have at present some 8000 varieties. I should like to correspond with stamp collectors all over the world, especially with those living in small, out-of-the-way colonies and countries. I promise to answer all letters and help my fellow collectors make bigger and better collections.

I am inclosing a picture of the polar bear inclosure at the new zoo at Royal Oak, Michigan. There are no bars to keep in the animals, but deep trenches. I believe this is considered the second best zoo in the world, the best being in Berlin. We also have the large Ford factory here, which at present is giving employment to 70,000 workers.

Of the daily departments of the Monitor I like "In Lighter Vein" best. Wm. J. E.

[Thank you for the picture, William.—Ed.]

Reykjavik, Iceland

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am Icelandic and live in Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland. My name is Evelyn póra. I should like very much to carry on correspondence with a girl of my age. I am 13. I could write Danish or English. I am interested in all hobbies, especially swimming, stamps and music. We have had the Monitor sent from England since 1926.

Hoping to hear from someone soon, best wishes to all Mail Baggers.

Evelyn póra H.

Bellwood, Illinois

Dear Editor:

Since my last letter was published I have become an "over twenty." Nevertheless I still maintain interest in the Mail Bag.

This year I attended the roque tournament at Winona Lake, Ind. Players from all over the United States took part. The game is perhaps new to some people, but is making rapid strides in becoming popular. It is purely an amateur game. I wish to thank the Monitor for its reporting of this tournament for there were a large number of roquers who, although not taking part in the tournament, anxiously awaited each issue to see the results of the games. Winona Lake, which is about 128 miles from Chicago, is famous for the beautiful sunsets and the reflections upon the water.

In my first letter to the Mail Bag I had expressed desire of hearing from one in Scotland. So far I have received none. My sister's letter was also in the Mail Bag last fall but she has as yet received no replies. I shall hope to hear from Scotland and from the cities of Los Angeles County, Calif. Last year I visited some of them while attending the roque tournament at Pasadena.

William E. G.

[Will Mail Baggers please note that the mailing rate to Canada is now 2 cents; to Great Britain and the other Dominions, including New Zealand, 5 cents.]

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Eulalia K. (12), Postville, Iowa.

Elisabeth M. (14), Pittsburgh, Penna.—Interested in books, horses and dogs.

Lisselotte S. (14), Hamburg, Germany.—Especially from England and America.

Mary Louise H. (15), Belleville, Ill.

Jennie S. (16), Posen, Ill.—Interested in reading and sports.

Betsy S. (17), Kailua Kona, Hawaii.—Especially from Japan.

Marjorie W. (19), Glendale, Calif.—Interested in art, music, travel and sports.

Agenta J. (18), Omaha, Neb.—Especially from Africa. (Please send in your street address, Agneta.)

Over 20

Thelma G., Detroit, Mich.—Interested in stenography and business, reading, scrapbooks and sewing.

Lillian H., Saskatoon, Canada.—Interested in French, tennis and Girl Guiding.

Marjorie W., Wakefield, Yorks, England.—Especially from Switzerland.

Norma M., Randwick, Sydney, Australia.—Interested in music and sports.

Richard B., Mexico City, Mexico.—From a young Englishman residing in London, who is interested in art and music.

Arthur C., Bronx, N. Y.—Interested in nature study, literature, travel and gardening. Boy Scout troop leader.

Harold M., Chicago, Ill.—From young men in any country studying music, art, etc.—Particularly interested in those having something of a struggle to gain tuition.

Gabriel A., Lagos, Nigeria.—(A young Nigerian teaching in an academy at Lagos.) From men students and teachers.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. It is our custom, in the "under-20" class, for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

Current Events

[Beginning this month, our Current Events column will appear once a month instead of each week. On the last Thursday of each month, it will give a short review of some of the chief news events of the month. The "World News of the Week at a Glance" map which appears on the Daily Features page every Saturday should be of especial interest to high school students.]

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THE HOME FORUM

Indian River Scenes

IN INDIA a river and its banks may provide a stage for many varied incidents, and more than once it was my happy experience to look down upon certain of them My coign of vantage was in itself interesting—an old palace on the banks of the river, its immense rooms of such height that the necessary tables and chairs seemed just trivial adjuncts, and the Persian rugs were like islands in a vast sea of China matting. When I sat on the terrace over the river, a great arch soared above my head with stone steps ending abruptly on the wall some fifteen feet from the ground. Under this arch an elephant had once been wont to stand, and from the door above and down the steps came those who were to sit on the animal's richly caparisoned back. Often I pictured to myself this scene with its brilliancy of color and eastern dignity; then, with pleased interest for what still remained, I would turn to the river.

The land all round was the wide flat land of the Indian plains. Here and there rose a dark grove of trees, and a runnel of water gleamed in a bright patch of vegetation. Near by a mud village peered over its low encircling walls. The banks of the river were like earthen fortifications, channeled into buttresses by the mighty flood that, for four months of the year, carried everything before it. Then, under the lowering skies of the monsoon, the great river hurried along in a turgid mass of heaving waves a mile wide. For the rest of the year, being undammed, the waters rushed away, leaving only a stream and a few pools to occupy its wide bed. How great the river was in its flood could be seen by the length of the iron bridge that spanned it, over which express trains from northern India and Bombay roared day and night.

In peaceful contrast with the trains are the buffaloes, lying contentedly in the pools of water as soon as the sun is up. There they would lie all day, but for the small brown boy with a stick who marshals their slow-moving hulks up the bank to the fields beyond. But, even before dawn, the river bed is full of interest. White paddy-birds fly down from the green rice fields, and cranes move delicately to the water's edge. I have seen monkeys there before any people are about. They lift their paws, cuplike, to their mouths and drink of the stream with curiously human gravity, ready to spring away at any sound. Jackals, too, slink down the bank like gray shadows. Then, when the sun rises, a bevy of women gather round a pool to wash their clothes. How they chatter and laugh as they scrub and wring out their thin sarees, and spread them over the rocks to dry! The younger ones splash each other with shrill squeals of laughter, until silenced by an old woman whose wrinkled arms flash more actively than anyone's. Her old husband sits on the bank, his eyes fixed in a dull dream, and he is quite heedless of the young women's chatter. His beard, which would otherwise be gray, is dyed a bright red with henna. When the clothes are washed and dried, he will pile them on his donkey and the young women, who are his sons' wives go off, chattering volubly, to other household duties.

The stream is so shallow that it can easily be forded, and all the morning people go across. Patient-faced women carry bundles and jars on their heads, children astride their hips, and babies tied in a shawl across their backs. Herds of sheep and oxen, donkeys laden with merchandise, and goats followed by yellow pariah dogs are driven across with no resistance. The camels ford the stream with a momentary protest at an element so foreign to their nature, and survey their surroundings with an arrogance peculiar to camels.

Often a native cart into which an incredible number of people are crowded, or a bullock cart more heavily built, lumbers across the water; but of greater interest is it when a light palanquin is carried down the bank on the shoulders of two or three strong men. Inside reclines a purdah, or veiled lady, and I wonder if she can see the water with the dazzle of the sun on it, and the flocks and people crossing.

I think she can, for the red silk curtains of her palanquin are thin. Behind her, on a big donkey, comes her Ayah loudly observant of everything. Perhaps the mistress wishes she was with the Ayah on another donkey. What fun they would have! Sometimes an open carriage, full of well-dressed women who are not purdah, drives across. These women are going to some festival, and their sarees are of silk and of beautiful colors, their arms are laden with gold and jewels. In the coils of their glossy black hair, they have tucked bright flowers. The horses in the shafts are countrybreds, ready to fling up their heads at a mere touch of the whip, and with a look of untamed wildness in their movements. It is a pretty picture, as the carriage goes across in the sun, the syce, or groom running at the horses' heads, and the women enjoying their little shrieks of alarm as the wheels go deep into the water.

But now the sun rises overhead, and the great river bed is deserted. In far-off fields the water-wheel ceases its creaking drone, the cattle lie among their thick-stemmed fodder; everyone disappears for the midday sleep, and a fierce white light pours over the land. In the river bed, the pools show a glassy surface to the sky. Only the trains are active, rushing noisily over the long bridge, and leaving a trail of smoke over the flat land. As the sun declines, all the movement and interest up the river return until night descends rapidly with no twilight and stars shine out brilliantly in the high, intensely dark sky. Then music is heard from the mud village, the beating of a tomtom, and the wailing of strings. Lights are seen as people move in a procession up the road. Perhaps it is a marriage, and the noise of the tomtoms may go on all night. As the darkness increases, figures of men move along the edge of the stream. They are fishing with lights carefully concealed in earthen pots. A fire flares up on a rock, and people gather round to talk; while in the distance a jackal howls. There is the ceaseless whir of a thousand insects, and the heavy sweet scent of mango blossoms fills the air. M. A. B.

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A Road: From a Painting by De Marne in the Louvre, Paris.

JEAN LOUISE DE MARNETTE DE MARNE (a beautifully euphonious name!) is referred to as "a modest painter," who was encouraged by the Flemish and Dutch little masters to record incidents of daily life. At a glance, this picture would appear to be the work of the Dutchman, Berchem. De Marne, however, was a Belgian, who was sent as a child from his home in Brussels to study in the Parisian atelier of Gabriel Briard, the father of Mme. Vigée Le Brun. He worked for some years in the Sèvres porcelain factory. His work does not suggest so much the inventor as the illustrator. This picture does not give the impression of an arrangement, but of a faithfully made record of the scene as the artist saw it. At the same time it betrays a trained sense of perception, a keen appreciation and control of mass. This painting is an illustration in the highest degree of execution. Much representational work which is produced is a precise record of things, made in the manner of a pictorial inventory; this comprises most of the output of the untrained dabbler-dauber. In short, unity of effect is an essential quality of a good picture, no matter to whatever "ism" the work belongs.

While De Marne makes barely a paragraph in art history, he has at least a place among the lesser "immortals." No fewer than five of his works are included in the all-important collection at the Hermitage.

A careful examination of his picture "Une Route," reveals the uncommon skill of a virtuoso in the manipulation of tones. Note the apt placing of the silhouetted figure against the white hood of the wagon, whereby the spectator's eye is focused on the center of the whole scene. The spectator's interest is cleverly engaged in the foreground, and the road in perspective becomes merely a line of relief to the eye, rather than a line of least resistance "above the heads" and past everything to "nothing," which would mean a complete breakdown in pictorial composition. Whether or not the obelisk stood exactly in the position shown is a question; nevertheless, it breaks up to advantage a wide area of white wall and alternately a broad mass of dark tone. The beautiful high lights on the heap of white stones in the foreground, on the donkey's nose and the heads of the oxen drawing the wagon; the dark figure of a man against a sunlit wall and the dark shepherdess set against the white flock of sheep, these are all staccato accents of tone which give sparkle to an animated scene.

With memories of army horse-keeping, the writer instinctively felt concern for the cantering coach horses on the stone setts of the French highway; this was quickly dispelled, however, on noticing that there were soft earth tracks on either side bearing the ruts of constant vehicular traffic. The coach is apparently departing after a halt at some French or Flemish village, where no doubt today a filling station takes the place of the ostlers and the stone road has been transformed into a speed-track.

While conveyances and mechanical and artificial devices change continuously with the times, nature appears to remain the same—at least its progress is practically imperceptible. Street urchins still snatch a ride behind when a passing lorry offers the opportunity, just as De Marne has depicted boys hanging behind this coach as it gets under way. There are no boys looking on to shout impishly to the driver: "Whip behind!" as boys loved to do in the days of the "growler," when the back axle provided a good perch and the cabby had a whip long enough to flick behind. Here there is no risk of rapid acceleration, mistimed dislodgment and the resultant flop into the dust; or, o nthe other hand, the possibility of a prolonged journey and an alarming absence from home out of school hours, as was the experience of two London urchins who recently boarded nothing less than a high-powered automobile and dared not alight until the car eased up in the country twenty miles distant.

Christina Rossetti's "Goblin Market"

John Ruskin, so responsive to the charm of Maria Francesca's conversation and the grace of Lizzie's water-colours, failed altogether in his judgment of Christina as a poet. Though, at Dante Gabriel's suit, he put in a word for her with the editor of Cornhill, it seems to have been a half-hearted intercession and no tangible result followed. Neither did an attempt to enlist the good offices of Mrs. Gaskell prove any more availing. The time was now approaching when no advocate or mediator would be required. . . . Neither John Ruskin's imperfect appreciation nor Mrs. Gaskell's failure to "place" what Dante Gabriel called "the Poem about two Girls and the Goblins" held up the advancing wheels of Christina's chariot long. The firm of Macmillan, with whom her associations from first to last were of the happiest, soon decided to publish a selection of her poems, with two black-and-white illustrations by her brother.

It was in March 1862 that the slim volume entitled Goblin Market and Other Poems was given to the world. Dante Gabriel's frontispiece shows a full throated lady of the type he was later to make famous, the Lizzie Siddal type, and illustrates the line, "Buy from us with a golden curl"; in the title-page design both sisters conform to that type, and a floating globe enorbs the dream which is haunting one of them. The engraving of these cuts has been attributed to William Morris but was actually done by C. J. Faulkner. . . .

One of the earliest admirers of "Goblin Market" was Mrs. Caroline Norton, who compared it to "The Ancient Mariner." It has, indeed, certain vague affinities with more than one of Coleridge's dream-poems, as well as with Hogg's "Kilmeny," while those who care to look for them may find here and there half-obliterated traces of Allingham's song of the "little men,"

> Trooping all together,
> Green jacket, red cap,
> And white owl's feather.

. . . William Michael more than once heard his sister say that "she did not mean anything profound by this fairy-tale," and he seems to have been disconcerted to find that people do not always see "the central point of the story as the authoress intended it." He forgot that to look for a plot and a moral in such a labyrinth of fantastic loveliness would be mere oppugnancy and wasted valour. . . . The challenge of "Goblin Market" must always be to the eye and the ear rather than to the intellect.

It was apparently from her mother that Christina inherited this whimsical streak. The gold-girt crocodiles of "My Dream," the bewigged pig and the flying mouse of Sing-Song, the floating tea-trays of Speaking Likenesses, the metamorphosed fisher-girl in "Hero," all attest its existence, though it tended to fade out as years passed. In "Goblin Market" it found its finest expression, for there the grotesque element is subordinated to the poetical and the weird images are a mere border of imps and monsters framing a miniature wrought in vermilion, ultramarine, and gold.—DOROTHY MARGARET STUART, in "Christina Rossetti."

Belgium

Belgium's a land of willows, there the trees
Stand in long lines beside each road and dike;
Their tender leaves a-quiver in the breeze,
Green-gray and silver where the sun-rays strike.
A land of windmills, each great whirling wing
Toiling year in, year out; they creak and grind,
And in a busy circle rise and swing,
Laboring with power they borrow from the wind.

Belgium's a land of windy air and sky,
Never a hill to hide the sun, or moon,
Or shining stars, where swift the night clouds fly,
Or torn to tattered shreds fly on at noon.
A land of waterway, and long gray dike,
And wave-washed shore, where withered grass and sand
Rise in high dunes, mile after mile alike,
To guard the outposts of reclaimed sea land.

Belgium's a loyal land; her sons are brave
With courage to endure, with hearts that beat
In tune with righteous deeds, and strong to save,
Unfaltering stand, and never own defeat!

F. MILDRED RUSKMAN.

Character Sketch of an Island

You will think it a somber island when you bump into the wharf at seven of the clock on a clear, blue morning in July. And after Number Fourteen, the dusky, self-appointed guardian of your baggage, has navigated a channel through the archipelago of trunks, crates of oranges, ginger ale and kerosene on the landing, and smilingly gathered in your stateroom key, you will stagger up the gangway with your more than useless golf clubs, vainly scanning the pier for a land conveyance. Number Fourteen will vanish through a trapdoor, to reappear framed within a porthole, bestowing upon you a parting flash of ivory; and the Flora Popham will give a triumphant snort and head away on a rising tide, cutting across the wind with all the nonchalant "sans-souci" of steam craft.

You will, of course, have arranged by correspondence to have Lern Mackinack meet you and drive you to the cottage which you have prevailed upon him to rent—that lone, crumbling little dwelling that he always seems as contented to have untenanted as he is to have his acres untilled and running to a wilderness. You will not yet have learned that the natives have their own peculiar method of measuring the hours; that an appointment at seven may be kept any time before nine, often very close to nine. It will probably transpire afterward that, while Lern's clock was only half an hour slow, he found upon rising that there was no gasoline in his Ford, that he had to carry a can through the woods, across a meadow, and all the way back to his yard before he was ready to start. He will see you sitting on a rock, with your luggage grouped about you.

Your sole communication having been by mail, you will not know that the lean, loping figure with can in hand is Lern. He will not betray his recognition of you, when you ask him if he has any idea where Lern Mackinack can be. He will merely twist his mouth a bit, lift a swift, blue glance from under his eyelashes and answer, in telegraphic jerks: "Gettin' started—down here twenty minutes"; then carry his gasoline up the hill and disappear through a thicket, leaving you on the pier, to the company of your bags, the squeaking of the gulls, and the soft snoring of the ocean, as its huge diaphragm swells and falls, below the brown shoulder of rock behind you. You will not have become aware of that mirthful undercurrent that gurgles in a fringe of foam round the scorched cliff walls and spills into tiny pools left winking in the ledges, like eyes of goblins cut into the forehead of the island. Another day you will see and feel and be stirred by its merriment, but at first you will not know; and you will think that the island is somber.

It is logical to suppose, on the basis of actual experience, that your first tour of exploration will take you through Bill Rowe's farm to the pasture back of the barn, where you will very likely discover Chester Quimby making hay. Looking both brown and friendly, he will answer your studied questions with the expression of an ingénue. His snowy hair will aid you to build up your own story of why he remains, after what have no doubt been years of drudgery, but a farm laborer, working in the fields from sunup to sundown, for the merest of pittances.

To your personal, nevertheless sympathetic: "Can you make a living at this?" he will probably say (assuming, of course, that you will have repeated the folly of your predecessors): "Well, I gets my board," emphasizing the pathos of this cryptic confession by doing nothing for a minute except gazing fixedly at his rake. You will notice a small motor launch off the float, at the edge of the field, and inquire: "Whose is that boat?" He will answer dreamily: "That boat—aw't's mine."

"Probably the savings of a lifetime," you will conclude mentally and, with a double purpose in view, sight-seeing and philanthropy, you will confide to Chester that you are looking for someone with a boat to take you over to Pipe's Cove. Can he manage an all-day sail? Well, he'll do his best, he promises, and you set the day.

Having gone, in your missionary zeal, much too far to retract, you will silently offer a prayer and forbid your family to accompany you. It will be for you an Odyssey in miniature. You will dodge by a sixteenth of an inch every speed boat and fishing smack in the bay. Though headed in a different direction, you will suddenly find yourself about to ram a steamer ten times the size of your craft, but you will steer miraculously to port of her just in time to avoid being sliced by her bows. Without a doubt, you will watch your farmer-skipper's face and marvel at the stolid serenity which wreathes his brow. Of a truth, you will reflect, daily communion with earth and sky, and every kind of weather, makes no insubstantial contribution to such poise. You will breathe freely when you have finally extricated yourself from the circle of rocks which seem to leap playfully up and down with the incoming tide, near your own harbor; and you will not hesitate to bestow appropriate commendation upon your farm hand who, you will feel convinced, rose nobly to a number of unpropitious occasions.

While scrambling over the cliffs to your cottage home, then and not before, you will sense in the cooing of the waves something of which you do not altogether approve. It will be nothing so cruel as mockery, or so unmannerly as derision, but an airy rippling suggestion which you will not be able to define. It may be another week before you will discover, in innocent conversation with Victor Johnson, the storekeeper, that Chester Quimby owned his own windjammer and sailed the coast for years; that many a tale can he tell, and many he learned from his father, who was a seafaring man before him, of the old square-riggers that used to call at the island for supplies and oilskins. That, Victor will inform you, was when they hauled calico over the road from Bath and oiled it in the little hut that now serves as a garage; when the filling station canned blueberries, and three or four whole steers hung where a soda fountain now offers refreshment to thirsty summer people. Victor will further assure you: "Ain't no rocks from here to Boston that Chester ain't 'quainted with."

It may be only the sea breaking on the ledges, and it may be the secret laughter of an island that has a sense of humor.

The Little Mountain Girl

I recall walking one sundown on an old upland road that ran over the edge of a long-deserted mountain orchard. It was a place I was very fond of visiting, partly because of the fine view to be had there of the far-shining valley; partly because of its solitude; partly because of the manner in which, from the coign of vantage, the watcher can see how the stars march up the great dome of heaven, as if they were angels in procession, carrying tapers, joyously climbing a mighty hill. I reached the pasture just at the right moment. The dark-blue flower of twilight was opening wide. The sky showed lilac lanes, wan gulfs, sea breakers of misty red.

In that high pasture I thought myself alone; but presently, as I sat on the roots of a gnarled and ancient apple tree, two cows with tinkling bells came by. They were followed by a tiny mountain girl, not more than five years old. I knew her well, but I hardly had expected to see her so far away from home at such an hour. She recognized me at once and stopped to talk with me; and the cows, no longer urged, buried their broad noses in the dewy grasses of the hilltop.

"What you doin' out here so late?" she asked, with womanly directness. She, of course, had her work to do; but why should I be loafing around?

"I like to watch the stars come out," I told her, "and I like to see the valley down yonder in the mist."

"Do you like them things too?" she asked, in a tone more kindly than that in which her initial question had been put. "I nearly allus stops here when it ain't rainin'. I don't get lonely when the stars come out."

"Why do you love to watch the stars?" I asked my tiny comrade.

"I talk with them," said the child. "And they lights me home."

In a moment she was gone over the fading hill, leaving me with another treasured memory about solitude. And I never look at the spangled heavens without recalling what that baby said of the stars—"They lights me home."—ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE, in "Peace in the Heart."

Warning

Never hunt for beauty.
Though you rise at dawn,
'Ere you lace your walking boots,
Beauty will be gone.

Sit at home and sew
And sing and scrub the floor;
You will hear shy beauty
Fumbling at your door.

Pay her no attention:
Set the table neat.
Pretend you never see her
Kneeling at your feet.

Should you stop to watch her—
Let your baking go—
You will find her vanished,
Noiselessly as snow.

ELIZABETH H. BOSS.

The Higher Humanism

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE world has heard much of realism in the sense of all that is base and baneful. Many writers are said to be bravely realistic because they depict, for the most part, the tragic or sordid phases of experience, and refuse to withhold any details or soften their stark interpretation of what they claim to have witnessed in human nature. The so-called "happy ending" is derided by them as wholly inept, suited only to those who lack either the courage or the willingness to "look the world in the face," as the saying is.

Nevertheless, there has always been a wholesome persistence in the human race to demand the happy ending, in other words, to believe that life's problems can be and frequently are solved in a way that proves good to be triumphant over evil, and that good predominates over the weak and the base in the characters of men. There are cheering evidences of this today. Frequently the note of hearty optimism and brave prophecy is sounded in editorials, in speeches of public men, in surveys of the trend in art, business, and world relations. Has there ever been a time when there was such a universal longing to believe in the good qualities of men and nations, to take a constructive view of human experience? With deep insight, a poet wrote,

> "One who thoughtfully ponders the centuries
> Surveys the whole in the clear light of the spirit;
> All that is petty has vanished from sight;
> Oceans and continents alone are of account."

Scientific Christianity is inducing a more hopeful attitude of mind, a firmer because a more enlightened trust in good. This is possible because of all that factually and permanently exists. Radically different from what has been so widely and so long accepted was Mrs. Eddy's understanding of realism. "To me," she wrote (Unity of Good, p. 49), "the reality and substance of being are *good*, and nothing else. Through the eternal reality of existence I reach, in thought, a glorified consciousness of the only living God and the genuine man."

"The genuine man"—what all the world has ever been seeking! True biography is the effort to reach and to depict the genuine self; and in a sense we are all biographers. Each day we are recording mentally little character sketches of our fellows and of ourselves, and cataloguing them as life-portraits. Our standard as to what constitutes realism determines the degree of success we achieve in our recognition of "the genuine man." There is the negative way of going about our biographical and autobiographical work by acceptance of the old material standard. And there is the inspiring positive way of choosing the scientifically Christian standard set forth in the passage quoted from the writings of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, and based on the Scriptures and the works of him who founded Christianity.

The living God and "the genuine man" are found to be indissolubly bound together in divine Science as creator and His essential creation, as God and His expression. Jesus of Nazareth proved this standard to be the only entirely practical one, and both he and his immediate followers demonstrated its constant availability and usefulness. By many proofs Christian Science is today making evident that "the reality and substance of being are *good*," since God is infinite.

As Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, recognized the perfection of his divine Principle, the Father, he saw also the perfection of all real selfhood as emanating from Spirit, the one infinite source. A mixed standard of both good and evil, Mind and matter, Spirit and flesh, he never applied or accepted. A kingdom divided against itself he rejected as an untenable proposition. This unqualified understanding of the oneness of the living God enabled him to displace the appearances of the material concept of man and the universe, and to bring to light the eternal reality and perfection of existence at-one with its divine Principle.

It is recorded that when someone addressed him as "Good Master," Jesus instantly replied, "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God." Here is implied the denial of personal goodness, as well as the fact of one good God. "The genuine man" is the reflection, or likeness, of the one great cause. Evil, as cause or effect, Jesus pronounced "a liar, and the father of it"—of the lie.

That this is capable of proof, he showed beyond question. His scientific method of making manifest the realism of good and nothing but good is being practiced today with success proportionate to the clearness of spiritual perception and fidelity of application in the one who makes use of the pure teachings of Christian Science. In the same remarkable and inspiring little book already quoted from, Mrs. Eddy says (p. 49), "The more I understand true manhood, the more I see it to be sinless, —as ignorant of sin as is the perfect Maker."

Moon

What I had waited for in the silken wind
Came over me at last. Radiant I stood
In silver. Silver the pavement's end.
Chaste every poplar, every cotton-wood.

A light in the *portales* of the hill
Opened the earth. A cricket shook the air.
On Monte Sol guitars of gold, too still
For music, said a silver prayer.

—LYNN RIGGS, in "The Iron Dish."

Early Wall Coverings

Wallpaper was a product of necessity. Some sort of covering for the walls of the early European houses was absolutely essential to make the rooms livable. The Greeks and the Romans of the Imperial period had been lavish in the use of elaborately woven and embroidered draperies of wool and linen, in both their public buildings and their homes in spite of the fact that their walls were of beautifully polished marble or carefully finished stone or plaster.

It was even more essential for the early Europeans, the Franks and Burgundians and the other successors to the shattered Roman Empire, to have some kind of wall hangings, because their climate was colder and their rougher, cruder walls more emphatically called for some mitigating covering. Woven materials, of course, were the obvious solution of the problem and so the magnificent tapestries of the Gothic period were gradually developed. Rich silks, too, were imported from the East for the purpose and later were manufactured in Europe. Wood paneling, also, came to be utilized, especially oak paneling richly carved and painted. And all of these devices, tapestries and silks and panels, were successful in creating an atmosphere of comfort in those rather rigorous rooms.

But all of these took time, and skill, and expensive materials, and so their price was high and they were beyond the reach of all but the most wealthy. For the householders of more modest requirements, there were simpler woolen weaves, known in general as serges, but even these, because of the price of wool and the long labor of weaving them by hand, were costly. There was great need for some kind of wall covering that would make the walls look finished and warm and livable and still not have to cost a forbidding amount.

Paper fulfilled just these requirements. It gave an appearance of decorative finish and comfort to a room and still was relatively cheap. Once introduced, its vogue spread rapidly. Painted papers, block-printed papers, flock papers and finally roller-printed papers, came into the market in ever increasing quantities. At first only a makeshift for the poorer classes, paper was soon seen to be so interesting and to have such decorative possibilities that it supplanted all other wall decorations. Through its own intrinsic merit it rose from its humble beginnings as the economical substitute for woven wall coverings and the more or less successful imitations of them, to a level of artistic importance, where it commanded the services of painters and engravers of note.—PHYLLIS ACKERMAN, in "Wallpaper: Its History, Design and Use."

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STOCK SLUMP HAS NOT YET BEEN HALTED

Selling of Securities Is Lively at Times—Close Lower

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—Stock prices fluctuated erratically today, ending the session irregularly lower.

Trading was in large volume, the turnover approximating 3,500,000 shares. Losses of 1 to more than 5 were numerous during a burst of selling in the afternoon, but there was some recovery from the lowest.

U. S. Steel sold up 1⅜ in the morning, recorded an extreme loss of 1⅜ in the afternoon, then recovered most of its loss.

American Telephone and Allied Chemical dropped about 4 to 5, then recovered a point or two.

Eastman and Coca-Cola were strong spots, gaining a couple of points.

Wall Street recognized that final agreement among the heads of the four eastern trunk-line systems—the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and Chesapeake & Ohio-Nickel Plate group—was only a step toward actually bringing the proposed absorption of smaller lines to completion, but perhaps the most important step. The plan must now receive the stamp of approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission and minority interests in the various roads involved must be satisfied.

Dividend Cuts

Dividend news was not as bad as expected in some quarters. Reduction of Columbia Gas & Electric's annual basis to $1.50 from $2 was milder than some brokerage gossip had indicated. Furthermore, the overnight announcement of the ordering of a $1 quarterly payment on Baltimore & Ohio, contrasted with $1.25 previously, was more generous than some had looked for.

The Bank of France's weekly statement, showing a reduction of roughly $90,000,000 in sight balances abroad, reflected the drawing home of funds, or converting them into gold, and gave a clue to the recent takings of metal in New York.

Bankers feel that the losses of gold from New York may tend to slacken from now on, although many would be willing to see a somewhat larger outgoing movement than has yet materialized. The short term money was again oversupplied with funds here, call money being offered outside at 1¼ per cent, against the official rate of 1½.

In the foreign exchange market, the Canadian dollar recovered substantially, reflecting the announcement by Premier Bennett that all obligations of the Dominion would be met strictly in accordance with their terms.

Bond Tone Steadier

The bond market was irregular today but the tone was steadier than recently. Many of the changes were fractional and some miscellaneous issues were distinctly firm. Trading was moderately active.

Foreign obligations continued to reflect moderate buying. Norwegian 6s of 1944, German Central Agricultural Bank 6s of October, 1960, German 7s and Australian 5s of 1957 were about one point higher than yesterday's close, much of the time on active trading. Sao Paulo 7s of 1940 jumped about 3 points on a few sales.

Uruguayan 6s of 1960 slumped sharply. Italian 7s, French 7s and Australian 7s were easy. A moderate recovery developed in some of the better grade domestic loans. The market trend was far from being completely upward, however.

Losses of one point or more occurred at times in such issues as Boston & Maine 5s of 1955, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Phillips Petroleum 5½s, United States Rubber 5s, Texas Corporation 5s, Kreuger & Toll 5s with warrants, Lautaro Nitrate 6s, International Telephone 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Duquesne Light 4½s and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Oct. 1	Last Sept. 30
115	Allied Kid	62	62	62	62
10	Am Found	1	1	1	1⅜
5132	Am T&T	131½	126⅛	129	130¼
190	Amoskeag	5¾	5	5	5¼
1600	Andes Pet	.80	.07	.08	.07
80	Big Sanf	25¾	24	24	25¾
25	Big Sanf pf	84¼	79	79	
1132	Bos El	86	80	80	86
22	Bos & Alb	176	176	176	174
100	Bos Prop	14	14	14	
180	Cal & Hec	4½	3¾	3¾	
66	Chi Junct pf	101	101	101	
20	Con Sec	5	5	5	
75	Cop Range	2½	2½	2½	2¾
1080	East SS	11	10	10	10½
180	E Bos Land	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6147	E G&Fuel	15	14¾	14¾	16
47	E G&F pf	85	80	80	87
23	E G&F prpf	76	76	76	75½
70	E Mass B	3	3	3	
27	*Economy	19½	18¾	19½	
1000	Edison Elec	199¾	190	190	201
325	Em Asso	12¾	12⅜	12¾	12¾
65	First Nat S	45½	44⅜	44⅜	43⅞
465	Gen Capital	22¾	20¾	20¾	22
200	Hathaway B	10	8⅞	8⅞	10
17	Hygrade pf	85	85	85	85
65	Isle Royale	2	1¾	2	
222	Jenk Tel	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	3¾
1300	Mass Util	3	2	2	2⅞
100	Mergenthal	60	60	60	65
310	Mohawk	12	12	12	12¼
115	Nash	16	15¼	15¼	15⅝
30	Nat Sec	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
140	NE Pub pf	11	8	8	12
482	NE Tel	109	107	108	110
205	Nipissing	1⅛	1	1⅛	
610	No Butte	.56	.50	.50	.58
25	Old Domin	1½	1½	1½	
305	Pac Mills	12½	11½	12	12¾
205	Pocahontas	8½	8¼	8¼	8¾
285	Quincy Min	2½	2⅛	2⅜	3¼
10	Ry&Lt Sec	15½	15½	15½	15
245	Shawmut	8½	8	8	8
40	So Sur	1	1	1	
1445	Stone Web	17½	14⅞	15	16½
8	Sull Mach	12	12	12	12
50	Swift Inter	30	30	30	
105	Swift & Co	22⅞	22½	22½	22⅞
70	Torrington	33	30½	30½	34
45	Un Twist D	15	15	15	
205	Uni Found	2¼	2	2¼	2½
3200	Uni Shoe	41	40	40½	40½
860	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	31
400	Uni Gas	3⅝	⅝	3⅛	3
800	Utah Met	.25	.21	.21	.25
566	War Bros	6	5⅛	5	5⅝
85	Warren (SD)	26½	26½	26½	26½

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

$38000	Amoskeag 6s	72	71	71	70
1000	E Mass 6s	25	25	25	
1000	NE Tel 5s	101	101	101	

RAILWAY EARNINGS

BALTIMORE & OHIO

	1931	1930
Aug. gross	$13,545,505	$18,409,489
Net op inc	2,451,403	4,473,238
8 mos gross	109,795,507	142,160,539
Net op inc	16,699,306	25,845,160

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Oct. 1	Sept. 30
14½	2¼	..	Abitibi Pow & P	400	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
52	7	..	Abitibi pf	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
38½	23	1½	Abraham & Str	100	33	33	33	34½
23¼	7¼	..	Adams Express	6000	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
82	76⅛	5	Adams Exp pf	30	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	
33½	22¼	3	Adams Millis	400	26	25	25	26
23½	10½	1	Addressograph	400	10¾	10½	10½	11
11⅝	3	..	Advance Rumely	1900	3¼	3	3¼	3
100⅝	58⅞	3	Air Reduction	7700	60	58⅞	60	58¼
10⅝	1⅝	..	Airway Elec App	100	3	3	3	3
20⅛	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	19400	13½	11⅜	12⅝	12
9	3	..	Albany PW Pap	200	5½	5⅛	5½	5
123¾	31¼	..	Alleghany Corp	7700	4	3⅝	4	3⅝
59½	8	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	9½	9½	9¾	10
46¼	24	.60	Alleghany Steel	10	25	25	25	25
182¾	77	6‡	Allied Chem	15900	82¾	77	79¾	82
126	71⅞	7	Allied Chem pf	400	118¾	117¾	117¾	121
43¾	14½	2	Allis Chalmers	2300	15¼	15	15	15½
18⅞	8	1	Alpha Port Cem	200	12	11	11⅜	
20	8	..	Amal Leather pf	100	8	8	8	
23	13½	2	Amerada	1000	14	13¼	14	14½
29¼	6⅛	..	Am Ag Ch C pf	200	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
29¾	6	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1300	6⅞	6	6	
62¾	18¾	3†	Am Bank Note	400	20	18⅜	18¾	20¾
17⅞	7	..	Am Beet Sug pf	10	6	6	6	7
38	22	2.40	Ab Brake S&F	2400	22¼	22	22	23¾
134⅜	105	7	Am Brake S&F pf	60	105	105	105	105½
129¾	74⅝	5†	Am Can	570	77⅞	74⅝	77	75⅝
152½	137	7	Am Can pf	200	137	137	137	138
38¾	9⅝	1	Am Car & Fdry	1400	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
86	40	7	Am Car & F pf	160	46⅛	45	45	40
43¾	6½	..	Am Chain	100	7	7	7	7
88	50	7	Am Chain pf	100	51	51	51	50
48⅝	32½	3†	Am Chicle	400	33½	33½	32½	33½
21¼	6	..	Am Colorlype	200	6	6	6	6
14½	5	..	Am Com Alcohol	3400	5¾	6	5¾	5¾
16	3¾	..	Am Encaustic T	500	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
33⅛	9	..	Am European	1400	10¼	9	9	9¼
51⅝	12¼	..	Am & For Pow	11400	13½	12½	12½	12¾
90	45¼	6	Am & For Pow 6	100	45¼	45½	45¼	47
100	49¾	7	Am & For Pow 7	600	50	49¾	50	50½
79½	25	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	26½	26⅛	26⅛	27½
10⅝	5¼	1	Am Hawaiian	400	6	5¾	6	6¼
8	1	..	Am Hide & L	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
30	10½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	14	14	14	
31⅝	12	2	Am Ice	2600	12¾	12¼	12¼	13⅛
26	6¼	..	Am International	2600	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	6½
30¾	9½	1	Am Locomotive	1400	9⅝	8¼	8¼	10
84¾	63	7	Am Loco pf	500	63½	63	53	64
23¾	5	..	Am Metal	2400	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	7
39⅛	3	..	Am Nat Gas pf	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	4
57½	40½	3	Am News	150	41⅜	40½	40½	41½
64⅞	18½	1	Am Power & Lt	6900	18½	15⅞	16¼	18
84	60¾	4	Am P&L 5% pf	100	60¾	60¾	60¾	
102	71	6	Am P&L 6% pf	200	71	71	71	71¼
85	58½	5	Am P&L pf sta	400	61	60	60	62
21½	7¼	.60	Am Radiator	6800	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
150	112	7	Am Radiator pf	10	119½	119½	119½	112
12⅜	3	..	Am Republics	400	3¼	3	3	3½
27⅞	10¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	5200	11⅛	10¼	10⅜	11⅛
66	28	..	Am Safety Razor	400	31⅝	30	30½	30
42	23	5	Am Smelt & Ref	10900	24	23⅝	24	23½
102⅜	71½	6	Am Smelt&R pf	100	71½	71½	71½	
138½	99½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	200	100	100	100	103
1¾	½	..	Am Solvents & C	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
11½	1	..	Am Solvents pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
31¼	7⅞	1	Am Steel Fdries	2300	8¼	7⅞	8	8¾
48⅛	37	2½†	Am Stores	600	37½	37¼	37¼	37¾
60	37⅞	5	Am Sugar Ref	400	39¾	37⅞	37⅞	40
108½	95	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	98	95	95	98
201¾	126⅜	8	Am Tel & Tel	51000	131⅜	126⅜	129½	130⅜
110½	80	7	Am Type F pf	40	80	80	80	85
80¾	23¼	3	Am Wat W&E	4900	25⅝	23¼	24¾	25¼
79	22½	3	Am W W&E pf	900	24½	22½	22½	23
11⅞	4⅜	..	Am Woolen	900	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4¾
40	20⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	400	23	22	22½	22½
4	¾	..	Am Writ Pap ct	300	1	1	1	1
18	3	..	Am Writ Pap pf	600	4	4	4	
8¾	2¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	3	3¼	3¾	3¾
48½	25	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	300	25	25	25	
43¼	15	..	Anaconda Cop	24000	15⅝	15	15½	16
26¼	14½	1	Anaconda Wire	100	14½	14½	14½	
36	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	700	14½	14½	14½	15
19½	6⅛	..	Andes Copper	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
18	8	..	Archer Daniels	1900	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	9
102	95	7	Archer Dan pf	110	95½	95½	95½	95½
72	20	7	Armour Del pf	400	21	20	20	25
4½	1	..	Armour Ill A	1400	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
2⅞	½	..	Armour Ill B	400	¾	½	½	¾
47	6¼	..	Armour Ill pf	200	7	6¼	7	7
9	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	700	4¼	4	4	4⅛
83	78¼	7	Artloom Corp	60	5½	5½	5½	
28⅞	4	..	Artloom Corp pf	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
29⅝	10	2½	Asso Dry Goods	1200	10½	10¼	10⅜	10
203⅝	105	10	Atchison T & SF	5200	113¾	108⅜	108⅜	110½
108¼	96	7	Atchison pf	400	98¾	96	96	97
120	64¾	7	Atl Coast Line	500	66	64¾	66	65
53½	17	5	Atl Gulf&WI pf	400	18	17	17	
23⅝	10	1	Atl Refining	3900	10½	10	10	10⅝
54	22	4	Atlas Powder	200	24	22	23	24⅞
13½	5¼	1	Atlas Stores	100	5½	5½	5½	
3½	2	..	Atlas Tack	600	2	2	2	
295½	93	4‡	Auburn Auto	31400	99½	93	97	95¾
2½	1	..	Auto Sales	400	1	1	1	
5	1½	..	Auto Sales pf	40	1¾	1½	1½	1⅝
6⅛	2⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	1200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾

—B—

27⅞	6¼	..	Baldwin Loco	1800	7⅛	6¼	6⅞	7⅛
87⅛	31	4	Balt & Ohio	24100	36½	33½	35	35
80½	50	4	Balt & Ohio pf	400	51	50¼	50¼	51
107	101¼	6½	Bamberger pf	60	102⅞	101¾	102⅞	101¾
66¾	34	3½	Bangor & Aroos	200	35	34	34	
10	2½	..	Barker Bros	10	2½	2½	2½	
60	25	6‡	Barker Bros pf	80	26	25	26	26
14⅝	5	..	Bardsall A	1300	5½	5	5	5½
81	39¼	4	Beatrice Cream	400	39⅝	39½	39	39⅞
111	96	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	96	96	96	96
62	37½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	800	42	37½	39	
6¼	1¾	..	Belding Hem	4300	6	5⅝	6	5⅝
60⅜	62¼	4.12	Beig Nat Rys ppf	100	63¼	62¼	62¼	
25½	14	1	Bendix Aviation	12000	15¾	14	14¾	14⅝
46¼	26½	2	Best & Co	2600	28	26⅜	26¾	28⅛
70⅞	28	2	Bethlehem Steel	36200	29¾	28	28½	28¾
123⅞	84	7	Beth Steel pf	400	86	84	84	87
29	8	1	Blaw Knox	1200	10½	10¼	10¾	10¾
82½	63	7	Blumenthal pf	20	70	70	70	70
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	500	23⅜	22½	22½	22⅝
66¼	56⅞	4	Bon Ami A	100	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	70
76½	40¼	3†	Borden	9500	42	40¼	40⅞	41
30¾	11½	1	Borg Warner	5200	12¾	11¼	11⅝	12½
66	17½	..	Boston & Maine	200	17½	17½	17½	
22¼	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	2500	9¼	8¾	9	9¼
24½	8	2	Briggs & Strat	100	8¼	8¼	8½	9¼
6¼	1	..	Brockway	1600	1⅛	1	1	1
69⅜	35	4	*Brooklyn Man T	2500	36	35	36	37
94¼	70	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	70	70	70	74
64⅜	51⅝	5	Mrooklyn G pf	100	53½	53½	55½	55¼
120⅜	82¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	4000	85	82¼	85	83¼
45½	22¼	3	Brown Shoe	700	36	35	35	36¼
15	4	..	Brunswick Balke	2400	4¼	4	4	4¼
9½	2⅞	..	Bruns Terminal	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
20⅞	5	..	Bucyrus Erie	600	5½	5	5½	5½
24⅞	8	..	Buffalo&SI Cv pf	700	8¼	8¼	8⅝	8¼
5⅝	2¼	..	Budd Mfg	1000	2½	2¼	2⅜	2⅝
50	30	..	Budd Mfg pf	20	30	30	30	
13	4½	1	Budd Wheel	1300	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
8¾	2¾	..	Bullard	500	4¾	4⅜	4½	4½
15⅜	4⅜	.80	Bulova Watch	200	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	5¼
10½	4	..	Burns Bros A	200	6	6	6	
32¼	11¾	1	Burroughs Add	6800	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞	12¼
31	16½	2½	Bush Terminal	900	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	16¾
70	63¼	7	Bush Term deb	100	65½	63¾	63½	
113	92½	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	92½	92½	92½	
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
1¾	¾	..	Butte & Superior	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
20⅝	6	..	Butterick	300	5½	5½	5½	6
69¾	15½	..	Byers	6200	16⅞	15⅝	16⅞	15¾

—C—

53	14¾	2	Calif Packing	1200	15¼	14	14⅜	15½
1⅞	½	..	Callahan Z & L	200	½	½	½	½
16⅝	7½	1	Campbell Wy&C	900	8	7⅜	7⅝	7⅞
43⅜	23	..	Calumet & Ariz	800	24	21¼	21¼	24
5⅜	3	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	4⅛	3⅞	4	4¼
45	14¼	3	*Canada Dry	3100	15¾	14¼	14⅜	15½
45⅞	13½	1¼	*Canadian Pacific	7500	15	13½	14	15
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	500	19½	19	19½	19¾
16	5¼	..	Capital Admin	300	5½	5¼	5½	6¼
131½	37¾	..	Case Thresh	42100	39⅞	37½	39⅝	38¼
116	53	7	Case Thresh pf	40	60	60	60	72
52½	12⅛	3	Caterpillar Trac	1500	13½	11¼	12¼	13⅜
16	4	..	Celanese Corp	800	5¾	5	5	6
14⅜	3⅛	..	Celotex Co	700	3⅞	3½	3⅞	4
3⅜	3	..	Celotex ct	200	3	3	3	3¼
25¾	16	1½	Central Aguirre	600	17	15¾	16	16½
230	117	8	Central RR of NJ	200	117	117	117	122
8¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	100	4	4	4	
90	50	7	Century Rib pf	20	60	60	60	80
30¼	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	4900	14½	12⅝	13¾	14
7¼	2¼	..	Certain-Teed	200	3	3	3	3
23¼	3¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	800	4⅞	4½	4¾	5
14¼	2¼	3	Chesapeake Corp	1600	22½	21½	21⅞	22⅝
46½	24½	2½	Ches & Ohio	7400	30	28¼	28⅝	29
7⅞	3⅝	..	Chi & Gt West	4000	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
27½	1⅝	..	Chi Gt W pf	1600	16½	15⅜	16	16
8⅝	2½	..	Chi Ril & St P	3200	3	2½	2½	2½
13⅛	4¼	..	Chi Ril & St P pf	2600	5¼	4½	4½	5
45½	15	4	Chi & N western	900	16½	15⅝	16⅛	16
15½	4	..	Chi Pneu Tool	600	3¾	3½	3¾	4
35	14¾	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	14	10	14	15
65½	20	..	Chi Rock Isl&P	2500	29½	28	29½	29
90	44	6	Chi R I&P 6%	200	45	44½	44½	45½
101	50	7	Chi R I&P 7%	200	54	54	54	54½
23	8	3	Chi Yellow Cab	1000	12½	12½	12½	13½
33¾	9⅞	..	Childs Company	400	10⅜	10	10	10
25¾	12	..	Chrysler	24000	13	12½	12½	12¼
37⅞	27	3.60†	City Ice&Fuel	200	29	28½	28½	29
90	66½	6½	City Ice&F pf	20	69½	68⅛	68½	66½
4⅜	1	..	City Stores	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	
25	7	..	City Stores A	20	6	6	6	7
22⅞	11⅜	1	Clark Equipment	300	12	11¾	11¾	11¾
34½	16⅜	3	Cluett Peabody	600	18¼	17	17	
105	95	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	100	100½	100½	100⅜	
170	99	7.50	Coca Cola	8500	107⅝	103	107	103¾
53⅛	50½	3	Coca Cola A	200	50¾	50¾	50¾	51
30½	28	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	2900	30½	29	29½	30
104½	88	6	Colg-Palm P pf	200	89	89	89	
17½	8	..	Collins & Ailkman	800	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
10¼	7½	..	Colonial Bea Oil	900	9½	9	9	9
32¼	8¼	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8⅝
49¾	16⅞	1½	Columbia Gas	13500	18	16⅝	17¼	17½
108½	84¼	..	Columbia G pf A	200	84¾	84¼	84¼	88
111⅝	40	5†	Columbian Carb	8500	41½	38	40	40
16⅜	3½	.50	Columbia Graph	700	4	3⅝	3⅞	4
23¼	8	1.80	Comm Credit	1400	9⅛	8½	8⅝	9⅜
26⅜	16	1½	Comm Cred pf	100	17	17	17	
35⅞	20	3	Comm Cred A	700	21½	21	21	20
25½	15¼	2	Comm Cred of B	170	16⅛	15⅜	16	16
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	3500	16⅜	15⅝	15⅝	16⅛
108	89½	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	100	90½	90½	90½	
90	71	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	1600	75	71	73¾	75
21½	9¼	1	CommSolvents	2300	10⅜	9¾	10	10¼
12	4¼	.40	Comith & So	12000	5¼	4⅞	5	5
100½	68	6	Conwith & S 8pf	4000	73	68	68	72½
34½	24	2	Conde Nast Pub	200	24	24	24	26¾
14¾	6⅛	1	Congoleum Nairn	1600	10⅛	8¾	10½	10
18	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	800	5½	4½	4½	5¾
18⅞	8½	2	Consol Film I pf	400	9¼	8¼	8⅝	9½
109¾	64¾	4	Consol Gas	19500	68¾	64¾	68	67
107	93	5	Consol Gas pf	700	94	93	93	94¾
33	30½	1	Consol Laundries	600	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
42½	20	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	500	22	21	21	21
1	½	..	Consol Textile	200	½			½
8½	2¾	..	Container A	200	3½	2½	2½	2¾
1¼	½	..	Container B	200	1			½
30	8⅝	..	Cont Baking A	1700	8¾	8¼	8½	8¾
3⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	1300	1	⅞	1	⅞
77½	40	8	Cont Baking pf	2000	41	40	41	40
62¾	32	2½	Cont Can	4800	33¾	32	33⅝	33
16⅛	4¾	..	Cont Dia Fibre	300	5	4¾	5	4¾
51⅞	20	2.40	Cont Insurance	3000	21	20	20	20
4½	1¼	..	Cont Motors	600	1⅝	1¼	1¼	1⅛
12	5	..	Cont Oil	1500	6¼	6	6	6
12	1¼	..	Cont Shares	600	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
86⅝	40½	3	Corn Products	4500	42¾	40½	41½	42
152⅛	128	7	Corn Prod pf	50	130	130	130	135
18	3¾	..	Coty	800	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
8¾	3⅛	..	Crosley Radio	200	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
38¼	18	2.40	Crown Cork & S	300	18⅜	18	18⅛	18
34⅝	2	2.80	Crown Cork pf	200	27	24	26	27
6⅛	2	..	Crown Zellerback	200	2⅞	2½	2½	2⅝
63	26½	..	Crrucible Steel	1900	28¼	28¼	28¼	29¼
106	57½	7	Crucible

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	90¼	89¾
Alaska Gold Mines A	6	6
Alabama Gt South 5s	105	105
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	50½	49½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	39	38
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	31¼	30
Alaska Gold Mine B	6	6
Amer Beet Sugar 6s' 35	31¼	31
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	96	96
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	51	49¼
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s	77	74½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	77	71
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	71	71
Amer Inter 5½s '49	75¼	75¼
Amer Mach & Found 6s	103½	103½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	66½	66½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	12½	12¼
Amer Smelting 5s' 47	99½	98¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s' 37	102	102
Amer T&T 4½s '36	106½	106½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	115¼	115
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106½	105¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	102½	102
Amer T&T 5s '65	102¾	102
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	105¾	105
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	94½	93½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	79½	78
Armour & Co 4½s '39	67	67
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	57	56
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	89¾	89½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	89	89
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94¼	93¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	104¼	103½
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	98	98
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	75	74¾
Atl Gulf & WI col 6s '59	41	40
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	98	98
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	88	87
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	85½	85½
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '50	70	70
Balt & Ohioo 4½s '33	93½	93
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	67½	66
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	82	80¾
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	94½	94½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	100½	99½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	83	82
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s' 95	95½	94½
Belding Hem 6s' 36	99¼	99¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106	104½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	106⅞	106
Beth Steel pur mon 5s' 36	100	99¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s' 42	99½	99½
Boston & Maine 5s '55	80¾	80¼
Boston & Maine 5s '67	80¼	80¼
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	79½	78¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	21⅝	20
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s 1st	62	62
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105	105
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	89	88
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41 cn	57	56⅞
Bklyn Un Gas 6s	121⅛	121⅛
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s' 50	77¼	75
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	101¼	101
Buff Cen Elec 4½s B '81	100½	99
Bur Cr N 5s	100	100
Bush Term con 5s '55	84	84
Bush Term Bldg 5s' 60	92	92
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	75½	75½
Calif Petroleum 5s' 39	71	71
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	17	17
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	80	79¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	81	77
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	78	76¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	80	80
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	80¼	77
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	84⅞	83½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	87	83
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	89	84½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 reg	86¼	80
Can North deb 6½s, '46	100	97½
Can North deb 7s '40	98	95⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	58	57⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '60	68	66
Can Pacific 5s' 44	95⅛	95⅛
Carolina Clin & O 6s' 52	100	100
Cen of Ga con 5s' 45	75	75
Cen Ill El & Gas 5s '51	87	87
Cen Pacific 5s '60	94	94
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	107	107
Certainteed 5½s '48	44	43
Ches Corp 5s '47	80½	78
Chs & O gen 4½s '92	100¼	100
Ches & O 4½s B	85⅝	85⅛
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	92	92
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	95	95
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	102	101
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	18	18
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	103¾	103
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	54	52½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	74¼	74¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	12½	12
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	36¼	35
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	63	63
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	49	49
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	74	73
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	101¼	101
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	78⅛	76½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	69	69
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	56½	56¼
Chicago StL Hacks 5s	88	88
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	51⅝	50½
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	99¾	99¾
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	110½	110½
Chile Copper 5s '47	59½	59
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91	90
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	80½	80¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	104½	104
Colo Industrial 5s '34	67	67
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	94¼	94¼
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	85½	84
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	88¼	87½
Columbus Ry Pr, L 4½s '57	94	93⅞
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	3	3
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	96	96
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94¼	92½
Con Gas 4½s '51	97¾	96⅞
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	27	27
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105¾	105⅛
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103½	100½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	22	21
Container Corp 6s '46	42	42
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	80	80
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	4¼	4⅛
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	44	40
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	105½	105½
Del Power & Lt 4½s '71	95⅝	95⅜
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	90	90
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	100⅛	100
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	32½	32
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	40½	40
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	98	98
Detroit Ed 6s 5s '33	102¼	100½
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	95	95
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	84¾	83⅞
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	94½	94
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100¾	99¾
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	10	10
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	54	54
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	54	54
Erie RR gen 4s '96	75½	75
Erie RR ref 5s '67	56	53
Erie RR gen lien	58	54¾
Erie RR gen 5s '75	55½	53½
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	85	85
Fed Metal 7s '34	85	85
Fla East Coast 5s '74	9¾	9½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	12	12
Francisco Sugar 7½s '42	22	21
Gannett 6s '43	72	72
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	81	81
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	95¾	95¾
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	56½	55½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101½	100
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102	101¼
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	85	84½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	67	67
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	18	16
Goodrich 6s '45	46	41½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	81¾	81¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	80	79½
Gotham S Hos '36	83	82
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	89½	85
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	97½	95½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	65	65
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	64¾	64¾
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	85¼	85¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	99	98
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	37¾	37¾
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	43¼	43¼
Houston Oil 5½s '40	78	77½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	42	42
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	103½	103½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	63	62
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	86½	86¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	99½	97½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¼	99¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104½	104½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	43½	43½
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	49	49
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63 A	55½	55
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	99¾	99¼
Ind Limestone 6s '41	18	18
Ind Nat Gas 5s	100	100
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	85½	85
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	85	85
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	49	43
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	59	58¼
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	56	55
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	52¼	50
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	52½	49
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	27	25
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	72	70½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	67	65
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	30¼	30
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	52	51
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	60	60
Int Paper 6s '55	41	40
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	53¾	53½
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	40½	40½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	52	52
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	57	53
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	56	53
Inv Eq Corp 5s A	63	63
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	99¾	98¾
Kan City Pow & Lt 4½s B	100½	100
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	67	66¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	72	71
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	91¼	89½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	91	90½
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	73¾	72½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	99¼	99¼
Lack Steel con 5s '50	95	85
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	98	96
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	90	90
Laclede Gas 5½s B	89	89
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	82½	82¼
L'Autaro de '54	10¾	10
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	67½	67½
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	99	99
Loew's Inc 6s '41	83¼	83
Long Island NS 5s '23	100	100
Louis Arkansas & Tex 6s '38	41	38½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '32	100½	100
L&N uni 4s '40	90¼	90¼
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	81¾	81
L&N 5s rct wi	98¼	98
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	99	99
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	39½	39
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	90¾	89½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	97½	95¼
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	100½	100
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	98¾	98
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	97⅛	96
Min & StL 1st rrfg 4s '49	2½	2
Min & StL 3s '34 rfd	8	8
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	44	44
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	77½	77½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	83½	81
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	81½	81
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	43	41¾
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	63½	63
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	64	63½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	62	61
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	62½	61¾
Mo Pac 5s I '81	51½	51
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	99¾	97
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	99¾	97
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	71	68¾
Namm Sons 6s '43	92½	92½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	40	38½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	93¼	91
Nat Steel 5s '56	81½	81½
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	12	11½
Newberry 5½s	85	85
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	103¼	99⅞
NJ Pow & Lt 4½s '80	98	98
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	75	74
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	70½	69¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	80¼	80
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	85⅝	84½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	97⅛	92½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	81½	81½
NYC&HR 4½s n	82½	81¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	93¾	93
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	99	98¾
NYC M C col 3½s '98	77	71
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	48	47
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	55½	55⅛
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	61	60½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	45½	45½
NY Edison 5s '44	105½	105
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114	113½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '48	96½	96⅛
NY NH&H 4½s '67	78	78
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	100⅞	100
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	101	100
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	100¼	100¼
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	46¾	46½
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1½	1½
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	38	37⅞
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	3¼	3¼
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	103⅞	103½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107	106¾
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	44	44
NY Sus & D rfg 5s '37	58	58
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103¼	103
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	83	82½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	68½	65⅞
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	100⅛	100⅛
Niag Share 5½s '50	76¼	76¼
Norf & W con 4s '96	94½	94½
Norf & W div 4s '44	96	95
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	99½	90¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	32	32
North Am Co 5s '81	85¼	84
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	95½	95½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	103	102
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60	60
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	98½	87
Nor Pacific 1st R 3047	47	46⅞
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105	105
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	107½	107½
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	30	30
Ore Ry & Na voc ns 4'46	98¼	98
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	83	82
Pa cGas & Elec 5s '42	102⅛	102
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101	101
Pac Tel & Tel rgf 5s '52	01¼	101⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s 3'4	101¾	101⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	20	19¾
Paramount Publcl 5½s '50	60	60
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	40	40
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	93	92
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	67	65
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	56	56
Penn Railclad con 4s '48	94½	94½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	77⅞	77⅞
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	102	102
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '85	95	94
Penn Railorad 4½s D '81	85	85
Penn Railorad 5s '84	97	97
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	100¼	100⅛
Penn Railroad gol d6½s '36	104	100
Penn Pow & Yt 4½s	93	92
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '47	102⅞	102⅞
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	114⅜	116⅜
Pere Marquette 5s '56	53	53
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	56⅞	54
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	88	87
PhiladelphiaE elc Co 4s '71	94½	93⅝
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	101½	101¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	65	64⅞
PhilR iawaly 4s	30	30
Pillsbur rFlour M 6s '43	101	101
Pitts CC&StL 4s H	97½	97½
Pitts CC&StL 4s D	98	98
Pitts CC&StL 4s F	98	98
Pitts CC&StL 4s G	97½	97½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	90¾	900
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	72⅞	72⅞
Pub Svc E&G 4s	94	93½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	100¾	100¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	100¼	100
Pure Oil 5½s '37	79	78
Pure Oil 5½s '40	75	75
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	77	77
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	56	56
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	88	88
Republic I&S rfe 5½s '53	65	64
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	71	71
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	18½	18½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	68	68
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	95	95
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	85½	85½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	48½	48½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	31½	30½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	53½	53
St Louis SW con 4s '32	68	68
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	46	46
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	79	79
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	16¾	16¼
Seabd AL 6s	8	7½
Seabd AL 6s '45 ct	7½	7½
Eeabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	4	3½
Seabd All Fla ct	2	1¼
Shell Pipe 5s '32	93¾	92¾
Shell Union 5s '47	68½	68
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	65½	65
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	40¾	40¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	81	80½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	82¾	80
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95	95
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	93½	90¾
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	97¼	97½
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	77	76
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103½	103¼
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	98	97
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	88	87¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	75¼	75½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	75¾	75½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	73	71
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	99¼	99¼
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	86⅝	86⅝
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	55½	55½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	96	95¾
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	78½	78½
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	47⅛	47⅛
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104½	104½
Spokane I R 5s '55	31	31
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¾	100
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97½	96
Stevens Hotel	20	20
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100½	100½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	81	81
Texas Corp 5s '44	85½	84
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	99	99
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	70	70
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47	44¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28	26¼
Tol St L & W 4s '50	74½	74½
Union El L&P 1st 5s '32	100¼	100¼
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100⅝	99¾
Union El L&P 5½s '54	99¾	98¾
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	97½	98¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97	96¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	88	87⅞
Union Pacific 4½s '67	90	90
United Biscuit 6s '42	100	100
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	53	53
US Rubber Co 5s '47	58	57½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	107	107
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	96¾	96¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	47	46
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	51	50
Vanadium 5s	81¾	81
Vertientie Sugar 7s '42	18	18
Virginia Ry 5s '62	96½	96½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	99½	99
Wabash RR 4½s '78	36	35¾
Wabash RR 5s B '76	40	40
Wabash RR 5½s '75	42	40
Wabash RR 5s D '80	37½	37½
Walworth 6s '45	35	35
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	38½	38
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	104½	104½
Warner Sugar rfg 7s '39	104	104
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	38½	38½
Warren Bros 6s	57½	56
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104½	104½
West Shore 4s 2361	83	83
Western Electric 5s '44	101	101
Western Maryland 4s '52	60	58
Western Maryland 5½s '77	58½	58½
Western Union R E 4½s '50	89	89
Western Union 5s '51	97½	97⅜
Western Union 6½s '36	104½	104½
Western Union 5s '60	96	96
Wheeling & L Erie 4½s '66	63	57
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	63	57
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102	102
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35 ct	3½	3¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	84	83¾
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41	30	30
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	40	40
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	80	80
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	81	80½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Oct 1	Sep30
3½s '47	101.12	101.10	101.12	101.11
1st 4¼s '47	102.16	101.29	101.30	101.28
4th 4¼s '38	103.14	103.6	103.14	103.9
US 3¾s '43 March	100.4	100.	100.4	
US 3¾s '46 Jan	100.	99.27	99.27	
US 3¼s '47	103.3	103.	103.	103.4
US 3¼s '48	99.	98.22	98.30	98.23
US 4s '44	104.18	104.14	104.18	104.18
US 4¼s '53	108.23	108.13	108.23	108.20
US 3s '55	97.16	97.14	97.16	97.16

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 8s '53	35½	30
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	75	75
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	17½	16½
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	16½	16½
Antioquia 8s '46 ct	16½	16½
Argentine Gov 4½s '62	34¾	34½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	39¾	39¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	39¼	39¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	39¾	39¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept. '60	39¾	39¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	40¾	40¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	39¾	39¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	39¾	39¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	40¾	39¾
Australia 4½s '56	36	36

Improved Trade In Southern District

THAT there are sections where improved business is shown not only over the preceding month but over the like month of last year is shown by the monthly report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Ga., which tells of increased cotton consumption in August in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee as compared with August, 1930, of a larger retail trade and of heavier coal production. August was the fourth month to show a gain in output of cotton cloth by mills of the district.

Orders received by textile mills were larger than in the preceding month and exceeded those of August last year, while unfilled orders as of Aug. 31, as reported by yarn mills, were 31 per cent ahead of a year ago. The gain in cotton consumption for the district was 16.2 per cent over August, 1930.

	High	Low
Australia 5s '55	39½	39½
Australia 5s '57	40	38
Austria (Gov) 7s '37	50¼	50½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	97½	96
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	34½	34½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	84	83
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	90¼	87¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	91	90½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	91½	90½
Bergen (City) 6s '49	30¼	28
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	31½	30¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	36½	37⅞
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	37⅝	35
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	36	35½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	27¼	27¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	7¼	7¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	11½	10½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	98	98
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	20½	20¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	20½	20
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	20	20
Brazil (US) 8s '41	24	24
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	47	46⅞
Brisbane 6s '50	31¼	31¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	32½	32
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	22½	21½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	21	21
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	40¾	40
Bulgaria 7s '67	21½	21
Bulgaria 7½s '68	11	11
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	22½	20½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	94	93½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	79½	74
Canada (Dom) 4s '52	92	90¼
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	21½	21
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	14	13½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	16	16
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	33	31
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '62	17	13½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	15	14
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	15	14
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	16	13½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	15	15
Colombia Agr Bk 6s' 47	26	26
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	26½	25¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	25	24
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	66	63
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	35	35
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	85	85
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	87	87
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	72¾	71
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	40	38
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	22	21
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	101	100
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	101	100
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	73	73
Denmark (King) 6s' 42	85	82¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	83½	83
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	58	58
Dresden 7s '45	45½	45½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	80	78
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	83¼	83¼
Dutch El 6s '47	87½	87¼
Dutch El sf 6s '37	88	87¼
Estonia Bank 7s '67	41	40
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	76	75
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	39	38
Finnish A 6½s '54	46	46
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	94	91½
Frankfort 6½s '53	30	30
French (Rep) 7s '49	112½	112¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	116	115¾
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	52	51
German 7s '49	58	57
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	50½	50
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	49¼	48½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	49¼	49
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	51½	51½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	51½	51½
GermCon Agr 6½s '58 rcts	33½	30
Germ El Pow '53	38½	38¼
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	42¼	42
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	42	42
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	56½	56½
Germ Gov

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News

INTERNATIONAL FINAL ASSURED

All Four U. S. Survivors in Upper Half of Draw in Canadian Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 1—An international final is assured for the 1931 Canadian ladies' open golf championship, on Saturday, as a result of the second-round matches on Wednesday which reduced the number of competitors to eight, four from the United States, two from England and two from Canada, and the fortune of the draw and the outcome of the first two rounds put the four Americans in the upper half of the draw and the Canadians and Englishwomen in the lower half. In the two lower half fourth-round matches on Thursday Canadians will oppose the British entrants, Misses Enid Wilson and Marjorie Kerr. Saturday's final will be the first of an international nature since Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., the former Glenna Collett, defeated Miss Ada MacKenzie at Hamilton in 1924.

Several Close Matches

Several close matches occurred in the second round, with the feature being provided by the engagement in which Miss Virginia Van Wie of Chicago defeated Miss Ada MacKenzie of this city at the nineteenth hole. Only five of the holes were won or lost, fourteen being halved. The loser won the first and second holes and the next 10 were halved. Miss Van Wie won the thirteenth and squared the match by taking the fifteenth. The next three holes were halved, with Miss Van Wie making great recoveries from traps on both the seventeenth and eighteenth. On the nineteenth Miss MacKenzie pushed her iron second into the rough below the green and took two to get on. She dropped her putt for a 5, but Miss Van Wie holed out for a 4 and the match.

Another match went 17 holes, Miss Margery Kirkham of Montreal, Canadian closed champion, defeating Mrs. Arthur Harrison of Buffalo, 2 and 1, after a closely contested match, while two others ended on the sixteenth. Miss Marion Hollins of Santa Cruz, Calif., after going out in 47 and being one down to Mrs. E. W. Whittington of this city, found her game coming home, and by playing the seven holes after the turn in one over fours won by 3 and 2. Miss Marjorie Kerr of England won the first four holes from Miss Bernice Wall of Oshkosh, Wis., but the latter rallied and squared the match at the tenth and went into the lead at the twelfth. A great recovery gave Miss Kerr the lead at the thirteenth, and she added to her lead to win 3 and 2.

Others Win Easily

The other four players who advanced to the third round scored decisive victories. Miss Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., the defending champion and Monday's medalist, repeated her victory of last year's semifinal over Mrs. Harley G. Higbie of Detroit, 6 and 5. The winner lost only one hole, the eighth, where her second caught the river. Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City won from Mrs. John Arends of Detroit, 7 and 5, while Mrs. W. G. Fraser of Ottawa, the former Alexa W. Stirling, secured a five-hole lead on the first nine over Mrs. S. G. Bennett of Lambton and finally won 7 and 5.

Miss Enid Wilson, the British champion, was given a stirring argument by Miss Mary K. Browne for 10 holes, but after that the British girl had the match in hand, winning by 5 and 3. They were all square going to the eighth, but Miss Wilson won that hole and the ninth to make the turn 2 up. She was out in 36, two under par, and played the best golf she has shown since her arrival from England.

The third-round matches find Miss Orcutt opposing Miss Hollins, Mrs. Hill meeting Miss Van Wie, Miss Kerr playing Miss Kirkhan and Miss Wilson matching strokes with Mrs. Fraser.

The summary:

CANADIAN LADIES' GOLF CHAMPION-SHIP—Second Round

Miss Maureen Orcutt, Englewood, N. J., defeated Mrs. Harley G. Higbie, Detroit, 6 and 5.

Miss Marion Hollins, Santa Cruz, Calif., defeated Mrs. E. W. Whittington, Toronto Golf, 3 and 2.

Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City, defeated Mrs. John Arends, Detroit, 7 and 5.

Miss Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, defeated Miss Ada MacKenzie, Toronto Ladies, at 19th hole.

Miss Margery Kirkham, Forest Hills, defeated Mrs. Arthur Harrison, Buffalo, 2 and 1.

Miss Marjorie Kerr, England, defeated Miss Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis., 3 and 2.

Miss Enid Wilson, England, defeated Miss Mary K. Browne, Cleveland, 5 and 3.

Mrs. W. G. Fraser, Royal Ottawa, defeated Mrs. S. G. Bennett, Lambton, 7 and 5.

FOUR PULLMAN CARS FOR FOOTBALL TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Four specially equipped Pullman cars will be used by the University of Minnesota football team for its 2200 mile journey to Palo Alto, Calif., for the Oct. 10 battle with Stanford University. Two cars will serve as sleeping and living quarters for 33 athletes during the three-day trip, according to Coach H. O. Crisler, who worked out the details with David Woodward, trainer. The third car will be a diner, and the fourth a 70-foot club car divided into several parts.

One end of the fourth car will consist of a lounging room filled with easy chairs, while near the center Trainer Woodward will set up his training quarters. A barber's chair, a washroom and bathroom will be part of the equipment. Beyond the trainer's section of the car will be a 30-foot space filled with pulley weights, wrestling mats, rowing machine and treadmill. Every member of the squad will be required to spend several hours daily in this tiny gymnasium. Linemen will be required to work out on the wrestling mats.

Two dozen folding chairs will be installed in the living quarters so the coaches may gather their pupils for "skull practice."

Third Straight Championship Is Aim of Connie Mack's Stars

White Elephants May Be First to Capture Three World Series Titles in Succession—National League Has Not Won Since 1926

Baseball fans will never cease marveling at the achievements of Connie Mack. Long after the present team of Philadelphia Athletics has disbanded, other managers will be attempting, perhaps with fruitless efforts, to equal the records being established by the present leader of the team whose emblem is the White Elephant. The late Miller Huggins, if he could have carried on his remarkable work with the New York Yankees might be challenging Connie Mack's claim as the game's leading manager, but certainly the Philadelphia pilot stands alone now.

Today when he leads his band of Athletics out onto the diamond of Sportsman's Park, St. Louis, to battle the Cardinals for the baseball championship of the world, he has the opportunity to do what no other manager has ever done before—win three World Series titles in succession. In 1929, practically the same team that now represents the Athletics, defeated the Chicago Cubs in the October classic, and then the following year triumphed over the Cardinals for their second straight. Now the A's are out to make it three straight and are favored to do so.

McGraw Has Won Nine Flags

Connie Mack has piloted the A's ever since that club became a member of the American League. In that period of time, Mack has won eight pennants. John J. McGraw, veteran leader of the New York Giants, holds the present record with nine National League championships to his credit. Mack must repeat again in 1932 to equal McGraw's mark. Although the Giants' manager has taken part in more World Series play than has the Philadelphia leader, Mack has been more successful. On five occasions the Athletics have been victorious in the World Series, while the Giants have won three times with McGraw at the helm. Miller Huggins won three titles for the Yankees.

Back in 1921, McGraw and his Giants beat the Yankees in the October classic, 5 games to 3. The following year the McGrawmen repeated, this time sweeping the series, four straight contests. In 1923 the two clubs met again and McGraw had the chance to make it three world championships in a row. The Giants failed, however, and the Yanks won the series, 4 games to 2, breaking McGraw's string of victories.

Charles E. "Gabby" Street, manager of the Cardinals, is fast establishing himself as one of the most efficient pilots the game has ever produced. Last season, his first as a major league leader, he led the Cards to a pennant. This season he has done the same thing. On his shoulders rests the entire hope of the National League.

Last N. L. Victory in 1926

It has been several years, in 1926 to be exact, since the National League was victorious in the World Series. That year the Cardinals, led by Rogers Hornsby, the present manager of the Cubs, won their first pennant and continued on to a victory in the October classic over the Yankees. That was the last triumph for the senior circuit. The Yanks won in 1927 and '28, and the A's in '29 and '30. Since the World Series has been played between the two present majors, the American has won 17 times and the National 10.

The Cardinals have just won their fourth pennant. As mentioned once before, they captured their first in 1926 under Hornsby. Bill McKechnie, now manager of the Boston Braves, carried the Cards to their second pennant in 1928, but fell down badly in the series, losing four straight to the Yankees. "Gabby" Street took charge of the Cardinals in 1930 and once again they triumphed by a brilliant spurt in the final week. This season, the champions were not greatly pressed by their other National League opponents and were certain of the pennant around the middle of September.

Beginning today, Manager Street is confronted with a difficult task, for it is up to him to bring the title back to the senior circuit, if possible. He has a powerful ball club, strong in all departments, and many believe it capable of stopping the Athletics. It is, without doubt, the best balanced club the National League has sent into the series for some time. It may win and it may not, but promises to give the Athletics a battle that will not be forgotten in a short time. The Cardinals must hit the ball, and hit it hard, from the very beginning. The team that gets the "jump," usually wins. Former World Series winners follow:

Year	Winning club and manager	Losing club and manager	Games
1905	New York (N), J. J. McGraw	Philadelphia (A), Connie Mack	4—1
1906	Chicago (A), Fielder Jones	Chicago (N), F. L. Chance	4—2
1907	Chicago (N), F. L. Chance	Detroit (A), H. A. Jennings	*4—0
1908	Chicago (N), F. L. Chance	Detroit (A), H. A. Jennings	4—1
1909	Pittsburgh (N), F. C. Clarke	Detroit (A), H. A. Jennings	4—3
1910	Philadelphia (A), Connie Mack	Chicago (N), F. L. Chance	4—1
1911	Philadelphia (A), Connie Mack	New York (N), J. J. McGraw	4—2
1912	Boston (A), J. G. Stahl	New York (N), J. J. McGraw	*4—3
1913	Philadelphia (A), Connie Mack	New York (N), J. J. McGraw	4—1
1914	Boston (N), G. T. Stallings	Philadelphia (A), Connie Mack	4—0
1915	Boston (A), W. F. Carrigan	Philadelphia (N), P. J. Moran	4—1
1916	Boston (A), W. F. Carrigan	Brooklyn (N), Wilbert Robinson	4—1
1917	Chicago (A), C. H. Rowland	New York (N), J. J. McGraw	4—2
1918	Boston (A), E. T. Barrow	Chicago (N), F. F. Mitchell	4—2
1919	Cincinnati (N), P. J. Moran	Chicago (A), William Gleason	5—3
1920	Cleveland (A), T. E. Speaker	Brooklyn (N), Wilbert Robinson	5—2
1921	New York (N), J. J. McGraw	New York (A), M. J. Huggins	5—3
1922	New York (N), J. J. McGraw	New York (A), M. J. Huggins	*4—0
1923	New York (A), M. J. Huggins	New York (N), J. J. McGraw	4—2
1924	Washington (A) S. R. Harris	New York (N) J. J. McGraw	4—3
1925	Pittsburgh (N), W. B. McKechnie	Washington (A) S. R. Harris	4—3
1926	St. Louis (N), Rogers Hornsby	New York (A), M. J. Huggins	4—3
1927	New York (A), M. J. Huggins	Pittsburgh (N), O. J. Bush	4—0
1928	New York (A), M. J. Huggins	St. Louis (N), W. B. McKechnie	4—0
1929	Philadelphia (A), Connie Mack	Chicago (N), J. V. McCarthy	4—1
1930	Philadelphia (A), Connie Mack	St. Louis (N), C. E. Street	4—2

*One tie game.

'Big Ten' May Play Charity Contests

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 1—Charity games may be added to the schedules of "Big Ten" football teams this season, it was decided here yesterday at a meeting of the Intercollegiate Conference faculty committee and the athletic directors. This action breaks a long-standing rule of the Conference against playing post-season games for any purpose, and it is effective for this season only because of the necessity for raising funds for the many relief organizations. Maj. J. L. Griffith, Commissioner of Athletics, announced that each college would be allowed to schedule one more game, not later than the Saturday following Thanksgiving. The regular season ends the Saturday before that holiday.

Conference colleges only may be met, and the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association will take all the receipts over the amount needed to cover expenses of traveling and operating the stadia for the games. The association, of which Major Griffith is secretary, will serve as a clearing house for the allocation of funds, and they will be prorated to the seven states represented in the Conference on the basis of their official population and turned over to the various governors' relief committees.

ROETTGER'S HOMER WINS FOR ST. PAUL

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 1 (AP)—A long eighth-inning home run over the left field fence by Oscar Roettger with three men on the bases gave St. Paul the opening game of the "little world series" with Rochester yesterday, 4 to 0.

The game had been a tight pitching battle between Walter Betts for the American Association champions and Carmen Hill of the International League up to that inning.

AT ST. PAUL

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Paul (A.A.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	x—	4	7	0
Rochester (I.L.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	0	6	1

Batteries—Betts and Fenner; Hill and Florence. Umpires—Johnson, Carroll, Snyder and McCormack. Time—1h. 31m.

ROOMMATES ELECTED

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 1 (AP)—James G. Shennan '32 of Hazleton, Penna., has been elected captain of the Princeton varsity crew and his roommate, William W. Drewry '32 of South Orange, N. J., has been chosen leader of the 150-pound eight. Gordon Sykes, acting head coach of the Tiger oarsmen, announced yesterday. Shennan rowed No. 3 on the varsity last spring, while Drewry has been at No. 5 in the lightweight boat for the past two seasons. Drewry also was a member of the Princeton 150-pound eight which competed in the Royal Henley regatta in England a year ago last summer.

Mrs. Vare Bows To Mrs. W. A. Johnson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1—Mrs. William A. Johnson of the St. David's Golf Club, defeated Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., the former Glenna Collett, 2 and 1, in a first-round match of the Berthellyn Cup golf tournament here yesterday. Other surprises occurred in the first round when Mrs. Helen B. Stetson, United States champion in 1926, bowed to Miss Katherine Beach of Montclair, 2 up; Miss Edith A. Quier, Huntingdon Valley Country Club, lost to Mrs. J. Marvin Haynes of Washington, 2 up, and Miss Jane McCullough, Huntingdon Valley, dropped a 3-and-1 match to Mrs. George R. Johnson of the Old York Road Country Club of Jenkintown.

Mrs. Leo G. Federman of the Glen Oaks Golf and Country Club, Great Neck, Long Island, set an unofficial record of 40—39—79 for the Huntingdon Valley course in defeating Mrs. J. Ferguson Mohr, Philadelphia Cricket Club. Other winners yesterday were Miss Beatrice Gottlieb of Los Angeles, Calif., and Mrs. Philip L. Corson of Plymouth Meeting, Penna., the former Helen Payson of Portland, Maine. The summary:

BERTHELLYN CUP GOLF TOURNAMENT
First Round

Mrs. William A. Johnson, St. David's Golf Club, defeated Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Philadelphia Country Club, 2 and 1.

Miss Beatrice Gottlieb, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. Noram P. Rood, Wilmington Country Club, Wilmington, Del., 1 up.

Mrs. Philip L. Corson, Plymouth Meeting, Penna., defeated Mrs. Theodore E. Wiedersein, Philadelphia Country Club, 4 and 2.

Miss Katherine Beach, Montclair, defeated Mrs. Helen B. Stetson, Huntingdon Valley Country Club, 2 up.

Miss Jane Brooks, Nyack, N. Y., defeated Mrs. Edwin H. Pitler, Merion Cricket Club, 20 holes.

Mrs. George R. Johnson, Old York Road Country Club, Jenkintown, Penna., defeated Miss Jane McCullough, Huntingdon Valley Country Club, 3 and 1.

Mrs. Leo G. Federman, Glen Oaks Golf and Country Club, Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y., defeated Mrs. J. Ferguson Mohr, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 5 and 4.

Mrs. J. Marvin Haynes, Washington, defeated Miss Edith A. Quier, Huntingdon Valley Country Club, 3 up.

DINNER TO MISS HICKS

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—A testimonial dinner for Miss Helen L. Hicks, in celebration of her victory over Mrs. E. H. Vare Jr. in the finals of the United States women's golf championship, will be given by the Lido Golf and Country Club, of which she is a member, Saturday night. Mrs. Vare and Francis D. Ouimet, holder of the United States men's amateur title, have promised to attend. A trophy, appropriately inscribed, will be presented Miss Hicks.

DUDLEY DEFEATS HACKNEY

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1 (AP)—Big Ed Dudley of Concord, Penna., and Wilmington, Del., western open champion, added another golf title to his list yesterday with a 6-and-5 victory over Clarence Hackney of Atlantic City in the Philadelphia professional match play.

VIOLET ENJOYS GOOD MATERIAL

N. Y. U. Has Lost Stars of 1930 but Team Is Heading for Successful Season

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—The New York University football team, starting with a wealth of experienced football material, though lacking the outstanding stars of past years, has made a fine beginning for the 1931 season, with an overwhelming victory over Hobart College last week-end. John F. "Chick" Meehan, now in his seventh year as mentor of the Hall of Fame outfit, has been able to make many shifts of his backfield, and has also developed several sophomores who bid fair to make first-team positions during the season.

As has been his custom for several seasons, Meehan has relied on a reserve back for his chief success. This year it is Robert McNamara '33, who is held out from the play until well into the second quarter, used for the balance of the half, and then similarly injected for the final quarter. In the Hobart game, however, he was not called upon to break in until the second half, as a newcomer from last year's freshman team, a tall rangy youth called Nathan Grossman '34, did so well in the earlier part of the session as to make the need for an attacking back less urgent. Another sophomore, William C. Abee '34, is also showing fine play at back, and has helped to round out the triple series of backs.

George Chalmers '32, versatile player, moved over from his guard position of last season, is now the leading candidate for center, to replace Harry A. Schneider '31, who graduated. Murrey M. Arenstein '32, first substitute last season, is still in that position, while Franklyn Learned '33, has moved over to a tackle position. Nelson W. Legrand '34 and John J. Joynt '34 are lesser candidates for the post.

Holdover Guards

With Chalmers out of the way, the two most experienced guards surviving from last year, Meyer R. Firstenberg '32 and Ross P. Grant '32, are now confronted with a pair of sophomores, Basilio Marchi '34, a six-footer from Parkersburg, W. Va., and John L. Kohler '34, from Boston. Firstenberg and Marchi are the first choices, with Grant and Kohler chief alternates. Hugh H. Greenblatt '32 and John Bassman '33 are also listed from the veteran list, while Wade V. Mallard '34 comes up with Marchi from the 1930 freshmen.

Capt. Ernest R. Concannon '32 is naturally the first choice at tackle, playing on the right side of the line, but there is such a wealth of material coming up that two other veterans in that position, Richard F. Murphy '32 and Thomas Aronowitz '33, are both being crowded out of even the minor positions. Ernest W. Vavra '33 is now scheduled for the first team, on the left wing, with Learned now in second place there. A pair of sophomores, Abraham Itzkowitz '34, who started in the Hobart game for Concannon, and Orrin Hertz '34, third on the other side, are also on the list.

William J. Dunn '32 and Joseph J. Hugret '33 are the more experienced candidates for the end positions, but here also a trio of sophomores are showing so well as to make the final determination of the wingmen a question of real difficulty for the coach. Peter Zaremba '34 has the best chance, with Joseph Lefft '34 and Valentine P. Connolly '34 also seeing service. Maynard H. White '34 is also on the list, though he had no chance to play in the Hobart game.

Backfield Is Problem

But it is in the backfield that the coach has his toughest problem. With 14 candidates for four positions, Meehan has been shuffling the backfield steadily to try and develop the best combinations, and practically the only candidate sure of at least a half-hour of play is Bob McNamara.

Joseph La Mark '33, is now the chief candidate for quarterback, with Victor J. Connor '32, his chief relief man. James Tanguay '33, though his kicking is not yet up to its best standard, is leading for fullback, with Herman V. La Mark '32, and Harry F. Temple '34, the chief substitutes.

Abee, star of last year's freshman team, comes next to Bob McNamara for a halfback position, with Grossman, William McNamara '33, John B. MacDonald '33, Edward V. Bella '32, Sherman T. Marker '32, Leon P. Smelstor '34, F. Eldon Dungey '34 and Solomon Fuchs '34, trailing along behind them. All but MacDonald, Bella, and the last pair, saw service in the Hobart game, and these are likely to be held back for the more important games of the season.

Seek Kicking Skill

With the fundamentals thoroughly organized, Meehan is now devoting his chief attention to bettering the kicking skill of his backfield men, with Tanguay, Joe La Mark, and Crossman the chief objects of attention.

With the conclusion of the baseball season, the Yankee Stadium is the home ground of the team for all the remaining games of the season. The big game will bring Carnegie Institute of Technology here for Nov. 26, while University of Georgia, which defeated New York University last year, 7 to 6, and Fordham, which was victor at 7 to 0, precede the big game. The remainder of the schedule is as follows, no visits being paid to other institutions of learning.

Oct. 3—West Virginia Wesleyan; 10—Georgetown University; 17—Rutgers University; 24—Colgate University; 31—University of Oregon.

Nov. 7—University of Georgia; 14—Fordham University; 26—Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Mangin, Hughes Lose in Singles

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1 (AP)—Elimination of two seeded stars and hard-fought battles in which other favorites were pressed to the limit to stay in the running furnished the thrills yesterday in the men's singles matches of the Pacific coast tennis championships.

Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., seeded fifth, was removed by Gordon Jason of San Francisco, 6—4, 6—4. Jason uses a top-spin service, putting tremendous power behind it, and the high bounding balls had Mangin completely puzzled.

George P. Hughes, member of the British Davis Cup team, seeded eighth, fell before Gerald Stratford, San Francisco, 10—8, 1—6, 6—3.

The defending champion, George M. Lott Jr., of Philadelphia, had too strong a game for Edmund Levy and brushed aside the San Franciscan, 6—2, 7—5, in a third-round match. Edward Chandler of San Francisco entered the quarterfinals with a 6—2, 6—2, victory over Worth Oswald, Spokane.

Sidney B Wood Jr. of New York, holder of the Wimbledon singles crown, was forced to travel at top speed to defeat Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, in a third round set-to. The score was 4—6, 9—7, 11—9, Wood coming from behind to take the second set after Stoefen had accumulated a 4—0 lead.

Frederick J. Perry, England, won from Laurison Driscoll, San Francisco, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—2. It was a third-round match.

Keith E. Gledhill of Santa Barbara won his way to the quarterfinals of the men's singles with a third-round victory over Phil P. Neer of San Francisco. The score was 6—2, 6—8, 6—3.

Favorites came through in quarterfinals matches of the women's singles. Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, first national ranking player last year, disposed of Miss Florence Maxwell, San Francisco, 6—1, 6—2. Miss Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, defeated Miss Marjorie Thorne, San Francisco, 6—1, 6—1, and Miss Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, put out Miss Marian Hunt, a home town rival, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Edith A. Gross, San Francisco, moved into the semifinals with a 6—2, 6—0 win over Mrs. Rose Marie Holt, also of San Francisco.

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., United States champion, paired with George Lott in the mixed doubles to defeat Miss Patsy McCoy and Neil Brown, San Francisco, 6—1, 6—1. It was hardly a workout for the two veterans defending the coast title.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., of Pasadena, United States singles champion, will get into action for the first time today. He received a default yesterday from Neil Brown, San Francisco, and will face Gerald Hyde, San Francisco, in a third round tilt today.

WHITE SOX WIN WITH FABER PITCHING, 9-0

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 1—Urban "Red" Faber pitched the Chicago White Sox to a 9-to-0 victory over the Chicago Cubs in the opening game of the city championship series at Wrigley Field yesterday. The veteran right-hander allowed the North Siders only five hits. Blue, Cissell and Jolley, the head of the Sox batting order, led the 10-hit attack with extra base smashes More than 16,000 attended.

Charles Root, Cub pitcher, threatened to make a pitching duel of it for six innings, but Smead Jolley, Sox right fielder, stepped to the plate in this inning and cracked out a home run, with a man on base. Root was taken out and Jake May was summoned, but seven runs were scored before the side was retired.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
White Sox	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	0—	9	10	1
Cubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	5	2

Batteries—Faber and Grube; Root, May, Warneke, Sweetland and Hartnett. Umpires—Quigley, Hildebrand, Magerkurth and Owens. Time—1h. 56m.

MISS SKINNER WINS CUP

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Oct. 1 (AP)—Miss Elizabeth Skinner of South Hadley, Mass., defending champion, yesterday added an 84 to an 81 carded Tuesday to win the Priscilla Maxwell Endicott Cup golf tournament at Shuttle Meadow. Miss Skinner, whose victory gave her two legs on the cup, finished the 36 holes of medal play with 165, one stroke better than Mrs. George L. Austin of Hartford. The two leaders were comfortably ahead of the field of 83 women players from Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, their closest rival being Miss Grace English of Lynn, Mass., with 73. Mrs. Austin compiled the best net score during the two days of play to win low net honors. She posted 166—12—154 for the 36 holes. Trailing her by one stroke were Miss Ethel Kuehn, West Hartford, with 223—58—155, and Miss Susanne Leach, Waterbury, who carded 215—60—155.

New Zoning Scheme for Davis Cup Play Proposed by Brookes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Details of a new zoning scheme for the Davis Cup competitions were outlined by Mr. Norman E. Brookes, the famous Australian tennis player, when he passed through Auckland on his return from a visit to the East and Honolulu. Mr. Brookes visited Mr. Dwight L. Davis, the donor of the Davis Cup, in the Philippines, and discussed the plan with him. Mr. Brookes proposes that there be four zones of competing countries. One of the new zones would include Japan, China, and India, and the other would embrace New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa. This arrangement would save time and money and would increase local interest. The two Pacific or eastern zones would play off between January and March and the winning team would reach Europe in time for the French and English championships.

Mr. Brookes also strongly favors the institution of open championships in tennis as in golf. The meeting of professionals and amateurs is permitted in golf, to the benefit of the game, and Mr. Brookes does not see why tennis should not follow this example.

Mr. Brookes says it is likely that the Japanese will send a team to Australia this year, and they hope to include their best players.

Only 15 Players Selected in Draft

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 1 (AP)—The higher draft price for Class AA and A players and business conditions in general have caused major league club owners to select only 15 players, the smallest number in recent years, from the minors this season.

The draft price for Class AA leagues—the American Association, International League and Pacific Coast League, is $7500 under the new agreement, while $6000 must be laid down for players from Class A leagues, such as the Southern Association, Texas League and Eastern League. The old prices were $5000 and $3000.

Of the fifteen players culled in the 1931 draft meeting last night, only three will have trials with American League teams next season, and of the remaining 12, the Boston Braves got four. Six pitchers, four infielders, three catchers, one outfielder and a combination pitcher-outfielder were selected.

In the American League, the Chicago White Sox obtained infielder Carey Selph, once a wearer of the St. Louis Cardinal uniform, from the Houston Club of the Texas League, a Cardinal farm. Selph had a batting mark of .323 this season, and last week was voted the league's second most valuable player.

Yankees Take Nekola

The St. Louis Browns called in Wescott Kingdon, shortstop, from the Chattanooga club of the Southern Association, where he batted .278. The Yankees obtained a pitcher, Frank Nekola, who was picked up by that club from Holy Cross University. He spent most of last season with St. Paul of the American Association, and this year served with the Jersey City club of the International League for which he won 10 games and was charged with 14 defeats.

The Boston Braves headed the National League, obtaining three pitchers and a catcher. Walter Betts, a right-hander, was drafted from St. Paul of the American Association, where he won 22 games and lost 13 with a championship club. Leo Mangum, another right-hander, who won 14 and lost 9 games, was called up from Newark of the International League, and Frank Coleman, the third pitcher, was selected from Scranton of the New York-Pennsylvania League. He had a record of one victory and three defeats for the recent season. The Braves finished up with Catcher William Hargrave, from Baltimore of the International League, where he batted .353. Hargrave, a veteran, previously had been with Detroit, the Yankees and the St. Louis Browns.

The Phillies picked up George Knothe, shortstop, from New Orleans of the Southern Association, and Al Todd, catcher, from Dallas of the Texas League. Knothe batted for .283, while Todd's hitting mark was .270.

Cubs Select Two

The Chicago Cubs added Allen Newsome, pitcher, from the Little Rock Club of the Southern Association, and Marvin Gudat, a left-handed pitcher and outfielder, from Columbus of the American Association, also a Cardinal farm. Newsome won 16 and lost 14 games, and Gudat had a pitching record of 4 victories and 4 defeats. However, he batted close to .350 in more than 90 games.

Pitcher Herman Bell, another former Cardinal, went from the Rochester International League Club, a Card farm, to the New York Giants, who also obtained Eddie Moore, shortstop, from the Oakland Pacific Coast League team. Bell won 16 decisions and lost 11, and Moore batted .321.

The selection of Clyde Manion, catcher, by the Cincinnati Reds from Milwaukee of the American Association, caused Charles Arthur Shires, to be left in the minor leagues for another season. The Reds had first call, and took Manion, who batted .353. As only one man may be selected from a Class AA team under the new agreement, Shires and Harold Anderson, outfielder, who was sought by the Chicago White Sox, were left stranded.

Pittsburgh took Dave Barbee, outfielder, who once had a trial with the Athletics, from Hollywood of the Pacific Coast League. Barbee batted .332 and had 46 home runs to his credit according to recent averages.

Miss Hilleary In Tennis Feature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 1—The feature match yesterday in the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club's annual tennis tournament was in the women's singles between Miss Virginia Hilleary of the Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, and Miss Margaret Carspecken of Morgantown, W. Va., Miss Hilleary winning 6—4, 1—6, 6—3. Play was held yesterday in women's singles and doubles, men's doubles, and mixed doubles.

Baroness Giacomo Giorgio Levi of New York and Italy defeated Mrs. Philip B. Hawk of New York, 6—3, 6—1, in the second round. Other singles matches yesterday resulted in a victory for Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman of London, England, and Miss Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, England. Mrs. Pittman defeated Miss Clare Smith 6—4, 6—0, and Miss Ridley won from Miss Florence S. LeBoutillier of Westbury, Long Island, 6—1, 6—3. The summary:

GREENBRIER GOLF AND TENNIS CLUB'S AUTUMN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Second Round

Miss Virginia Hilleary defeated Miss Margaret Carspacken, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3.

Baroness Levi defeated Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman defeated Miss Clare Smith, 6—4, 6—0.

Miss Joan C. Ridley defeated Miss Florence S. LeBoutillier, 6—1, 6—3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Miss Barrett and Miss Leary defeated Miss Hayworth and Miss Hinsdale, 6—2, 7—5.

Second Round

Miss Ridley and Mrs. Pittman defeated Mrs. S. P. Graham, Washington, and Miss A. A. McLanahan, 6—1, 6—2; Baroness Levi and Mrs. Philip B. Hawk defeated Miss Heloise Beebe and Miss M. C. Cottman, Baltimore, 6—0, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES—First Round

Mrs. Pittman and Goelts defeated Miss McLanahan and R. Parker, 6—4, 6—0.

Second Round

Miss Carspacken and Manfred Goldman defeated Miss Hilleary and Baggs, 1—6, 7—5, 14—12.

Miss Clare Smith and J. Gilbert defeated Miss Ridley and Dr. Rosenbaum, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

Miss LeBoutillier and S. Howard Voshell defeated Mrs. Philip B. Hawk and Ehret Howell, 6—0, 7—5.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Hall and Goldman defeated Goelts and Parker, 6—1, 6—4.

Griffen and Rosenbaum defeated Lawrence and J. P. Delafield, 6—3, 6—3.

Voshell and Baggs defeated Massie and L. R. Smith, 6—3, 6—3.

Hawks and Howell defeated Pasqual and Krautlagger, 6—1, 6—4.

RUNYAN WINS AT GOLF

HARRISON, N. Y., Oct. 1 (AP)—With four consistent rounds of golf, Paul Runyan, metropolis club professional of White Plains, N. Y., yesterday won the Westchester open championship over the links of the Green Meadow Country Club. Runyan turned in a 72-hole card of 290, six above par, to lead Sidney W. Noyes Jr., Yale junior, by four strokes. Noyes, the only amateur to finish among the prize winners, led the field over the first 36 holes Tuesday, but lost his advantage on the first 18 holes yesterday when he took a 74 while Runyan was scoring a 72. Runyan picked up another stroke on the final round, turning in a 73 as Noyes carded a 74. Six strokes behind Noyes was Herman Barron with 300, one stroke better than the card turned in by Jack Patrioni of New Rochelle and two better than the score of Jack Saboi of White Plains. Bobby Cruickshank of Purchase and Mike Turnesa of Elmsford got into the prize money with cards of 304.

TRIAL RACES FOR BLUENOSE

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 1—Capt. Angus Walters, master of the schooner Bluenose, which will meet the Gloucester schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud in a series of races off Halifax, beginning Oct. 17, for the international fishermen's trophy, is going to put the famous Lunenburg boat through a series of trial races off Lunenburg before he sails for Halifax. The Alsatian, a comparatively new schooner, which defeated a number of old boats in a race off Lunenburg a few weeks ago, will lbe used against the Bluenose.

TO HANDLE HARVARD LACROSSE

Robert Pool of St. John's College, Annapolis, who was high scorer and captain of the St. John's team, both national and intercollegiate champions last year, will take charge of the fall practice of the Harvard varsity lacrosse team. Madison Sayles '27, head coach, will take charge as usual in the spring. He is devoting full time to football coaching this fall.

Miss Wanda Morgan Wins Native Title

By the Associated Press

Ganton, Eng., Oct. 1

MISS WANDA MORGAN, who lost in the finals of the British championship to Miss Enid Wilson, today won the English native golf title, defeating Miss Molly Gourlay 3 and 1 in the 36-hole final.

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We carry a most complete line of fancy groceries, including Monarch products.

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At Service—With Attractive New Frocks
Ready to Wear and to Order
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(Continued)

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Duckbill
(Ornithorhynchus anatinus)

Where: Sluggish rivers and streams of Australia and Tasmania.

Distinguishing features: A ducklike bill, small round head with tiny eyes; no external ears; fur like that of a beaver, with glossy guard hairs; length 3 to 22 inches, including bill and tail. An egg-laying mammal, with webbed feet.

"There's no such animal," said the Royal Society of London when the duckbill was first described by George Shaw in 1799.

But there really is such an animal; not a bird, not a reptile, but, as a link between reptiles and mammals, it has characteristics that place it in a separate order. The order *Monotremata* contains only two families, each of which, although widely different in habits and outward appearance, has many things in common. The young are hatched from soft-shelled eggs and fed by the mother's milk.

The duckbill has a horny bill and males have spurs on their hind legs. The ear appears as a hole about one-half of an inch in rear of the eye. Functional teeth are missing, though the young have rudimentary teeth replaced by horny plates in the adult.

It was not learned until 1884 (by W. H. Caldwell) that these animals lay eggs resembling those of reptiles. A study of the creature's habits and characteristics soon enabled zoölogists to point to them as the long-sought-for links in the chain leading from prehistoric reptiles to present-day mammals. The duckbill or platypus is an excellent swimmer and diver, its movements being lightninglike.

The Governments of New South Wales and Victoria have wisely placed an absolute protection on these animals. Though Australia is a land of strange endemic plants and animals, yet no traces of any extinct, allied forms have yet been found.

The home of the platypus is a long, narrow, tunnellike burrow with an underwater entrance which runs back 20 to 50 feet under the bank, ending in a round chamber lined with grass and leaves. Oftentimes there is another entrance just above the water level, concealed in high grasses and brush.

The food of the duckbill consists of aquatic insects, worms and small crustaceans such as the river mussels. It is not swallowed immediately, but stored up in cheek pouches until the animal rises to the surface and quietly chews it with the horny plates that serve as teeth.

These animals are very easily tamed, and in a few days will recognize a call or swim rapidly toward a hand padding the water. A keen sense of smell enables them to tell whether a closed fist is empty or contains a worm for them. When disturbed they growl rather softly like a puppy.

A Quotation for Today

THE issue lies not in whether our neighbor is accepting or rejecting truth, but in whether we are accepting or rejecting the truth about him.—YODER.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This afternoon I saw something under a park bench and I smelled it and said to myself-"Hm-m! That looks like the thing the Boss's mother carries when she goes downtown"—
But before I had gone very far I met my policeman friend and he said-"Hey! where are you going with that pocket-book?"
And I wiggled my tail and said-"Come on and I'll show you"-
So I picked it up and started home with it-
And he took it and opened it and looked surprised and wanted to know where I had found it—

Do You Know That—

Melbourne, Australia, is to have a new reservoir with a capacity of 8,800,000,000 gallons of water as a safeguard against dry seasons?

The first scientific treatise on the weather, according to the United States Weather Bureau, was written by Aristotle more than 300 years before the Christian era?

One of the newest uses for electricity on the farm is for the heating of hotbeds?

Twenty-five years ago the consumption of lumber was 500 feet per capita annually in the United States, while today it is 150 feet?

To solve the acute automobile parking in the "Loop district," Chicago authorities are considering the installation of vertical parking machines, a new device which permits 500 cars to be parked in a block?

Worth Knowing

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 59
(Published Sept. 18)
Winner:
ROBERT C. J. WERE, Victoria, B. C.

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Indorsement	3	Aye-I	1
2.	Pause	4	Sit	3
3.	Sinewy	4	Firm	4
4.	Test	3	See-C	1
5.	Analogous	4	Kin	3
6.	Edge	4	Rim	3
7.	Malign	5	Ill	3
8.	Decent	3	Fit	3
9.	Calmness	4	Calm	4
10.	Abyss	3	Sea-C	1
11.	Fascination	5	Awe	3
12.	Gain	3	Do	3
13.	Nebulous	4	Dim	3
14.	Humiliate	5	Vex	3
15.	View	3	See-C	1
16.	Languish	4	Sag	3
17.	Refuse	4	No	3
18.	Beam	3	Ray	3
		68		48

THE AVERAGE AMERICAN YOUTH ON REACHING 18 YEARS REPRESENTS AN OUTLAY OF $7,250 BY HIS PARENTS AND $1100 BY THE COMMUNITY
CLOTHING
MISC.
SHELTER

What They Say

Be an Ergophile

"Work is dull only to those who take no pride in it."—*William Feather, writer.*

Remember Those Pictures?

"In public life it is sometimes necessary, in order to appear really natural, to be actually artificial."—*Calvin Coolidge.*

A Good Motto

"Sales are primarily the result of good manufacturing and not of persuading people to buy."—*Henry Ford.*

A Proper Title

"'Home Executive' is the title I like to apply to homemakers."—*Mrs. Thomas A. Edison.*

Progress

"We measure our progress not by the sum of our possessions but by the number of those who are able to enjoy them."—*Will H. Hays.*

Temporarily

"Women who might make good mechanics are shunted into cooking and sewing."—*Amelia Earhart Putnam, aviatrix.*

Price

"No one is under the illusion that people will buy from altruistic motives; they will buy because prices are alluring."—*Kenneth Collins.*

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Style writer in a contemporary warns ladies against wearing Eugenie hats with sport or other very informal attire. Especially should this caution be directed toward the tourist ladies we occasionally see wearing knickerbockers and French heel pumps.

Florence (Ala.) Herald: In New York's Central Park youngsters gaze with wonder on a real live cow. And down on Wall Street a bull would be an even greater curiosity.

Portland Press Herald: Henry Ford wants to make his workers grow their own vegetables. How would he like it if farmers made their employees build their own automobiles?

Duluth News-Tribune: One thing the British can be sure of is that Mahatma Gandhi hasn't a thing up his sleeve.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Repayment

London

THE young woman had saved up for a long time in order to take her first trip to London. Each day of her holiday had been carefully mapped out so as to get in the maximum amount of sight-seeing; and her slender funds had been apportioned for each day's expenditure.

The wonderful week had almost passed; and everywhere she had been the recipient of great kindness and help—so much so that she wondered how she could ever, in even the smallest measure, repay it.

The last day in London had been spent shopping in one of the west end stores, and the visitor had left herself with sufficient money to enable her to see a play in the afternoon. Happily she took out her purse to pay for her seat at the box-office . . . and then she discovered that she had 10 shillings too much! She paused, and turned away from the box office, turning over in her thoughts where such a thing could have happened. Suddenly she remembered . . . she had changed her last one-pound note in a large store . . . and doubtless the assistant, in her hurry, had given her two 10-shilling notes in mistake.

Without a moment's hesitation she left the theater—the matinee, that was to have been the grand climax of her visit—and by bus went back to the department store where she had done her shopping. She saw the assistant with wrinkled brow busy over figures in a book.

"Is there something wrong with your money?"

The girl looked up. "Oh, good afternoon, madam. Yes, I am 10 shillings out and I cannot find it anywhere."

"Oh, I am so glad I came back. You gave me 10 shillings too much this morning, but I have only just discovered it. Here is the money."

The assistant could scarcely believe her eyes. "How good of you to have come back, madam. I might have spent hours trying to find out where the mistake occurred, and still not have found it. I am very, very grateful," she added, taking the money.

The holiday-maker smiled as she left the store. After all, it was a better climax to lift the burden off another's shoulder than even to go to the play that she had desired to see so much. For although she had lost the opportunity of getting to the theater in time, she had not lost the opportunity of being able, in even a slight degree, to repay a little of the kindness that had been lavished on her.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

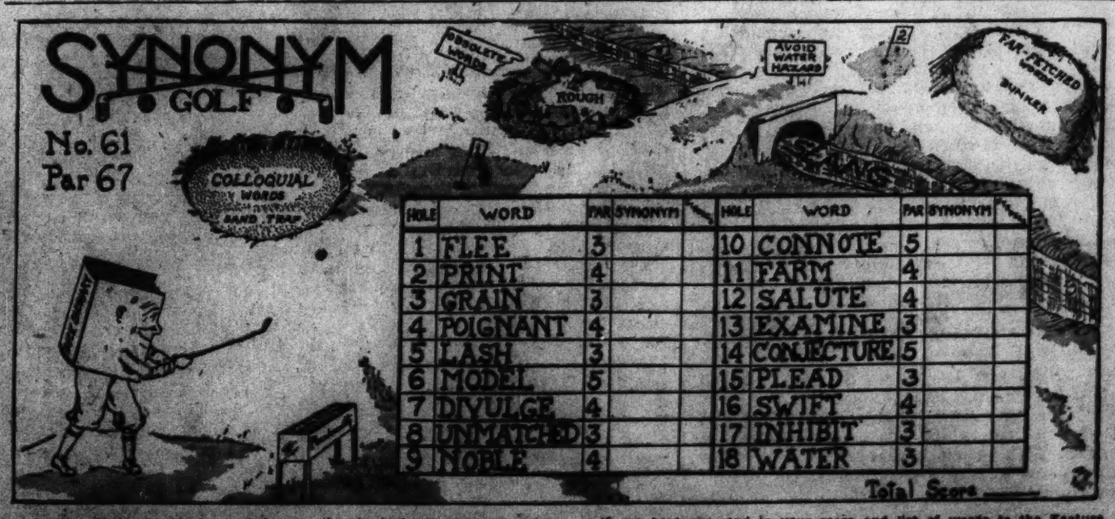
Broadcast, radiocast (M. D. K.)—As applied to radio these words are exact synonyms and, as verbs, designate the process of electrically transmitting from a radio station (usually conceived of as wireless) programs of lectures, music, etc., for the benefit of an unlimited number of receiving sets.

In the early days of radio "wireless" was the name first seized upon, but this, especially in America, was soon abandoned for "broadcast," as the former applied directly to messages sent by the familiar dot-and-dash method. "Broadcast," however, seemed to be such a general term (see any dictionary definition) that "radiocast" was eventually coined to be used specifically in connection with broadcasting by radio.

Neither word, incidentally, forms its past tense by adding *-ed*. "Station WHDH radiocast the program yesterday," for example, is correct.

Subtil (Mrs. L. A. S.)—Yes, the *b* is preferably sounded, *sub'-til.*

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.



HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM		HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM	
1	FLEE	3			10	CONNOTE	5		
2	PRINT	4			11	FARM	4		
3	GRAIN	3			12	SALUTE	4		
4	POIGNANT	4			13	EXAMINE	3		
5	LASH	3			14	CONJECTURE	5		
6	MODEL	5			15	PLEAD	3		
7	DIVULGE	4			16	SWIFT	4		
8	UNMATCHED	3			17	INHIBIT	3		
9	NOBLE	4			18	WATER	3		

Total Score

RULES: Write in the designated space the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, FRAME is a par 5 for the sixth hole, but FORM is a birdie 4. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter; example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. Lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name Oct. 15. Entries must be received by Oct. 12.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And, remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

How Many Jobs in Beer?

NATURALLY employment always interests labor. So, with a committee of the American Federation of Labor urging modification of the Volstead Act and a former brewer saying that to legalize beer would give work to 1,000,000 men, there was a flurry of excitement when one of President Hoover's secretaries a few days ago asked the census bureau for figures on employment by the brewing industry before prohibition.

Wets seized the incident as a thread on which to tie their outworn canard that the President was considering a move toward legalization of beer. The secretary promptly said the request for data did not come from the President. Yet if this information had been for Mr. Hoover, it would have been equally logical to suppose that he was arming himself with facts against the beer proposal which wet congressmen have tried to leave on the White House doorstep. For these figures have been public property for some years and they form a striking refutation of the beer-for-prosperity argument.

There were just 64,362 wage earners employed in making beer and wine during the last normal wet year in the United States, according to the census bureau, while 6295 were engaged in making distilled or "hard" liquors. Including all trades connected with making and distributing alcoholic liquor of any kind, an outside estimate places the number employed at less than 500,000. True, there would be temporary jobs for a number in reopening the breweries, but the permanent contribution to employment certainly would not be large.

These figures would also remove some of the point of a statement by the Labor Federation's committee that "Volsteadism is a basic cause of unemployment." The committee apparently overlooks the facts that current business problems did not begin with prohibition, that prohibition is twelve years old while the depression is less than two, and that under prohibition American living standards became a source of world-wide surprise. It is strange that a "basic cause of unemployment" should not be felt for nearly a decade—ten years of exceptionally profitable employment. Nor should it be forgotten that times which knew no prohibition and places which know it not today have had a close acquaintance with depression.

For the benefit of less than one-tenth the number of workers currently reported unemployed, it appears the committee would impose upon many million wage earners the burden of supporting the liquor trade. There is no question that the beer industry was built upon what it could extract from the pocket of the worker and would be so built again. This project, then, is in sharp contradiction to the efforts of Labor to establish a wider distribution of wealth as a basis for permanent prosperity. For beer tends to dissipate most quickly that wealth which is distributed at the lower income levels.

Indeed, it is not long since wets were attempting to line up capitalist interests by claiming that if liquor were legalized and taxed, the taxation on other lines of business could be reduced. It must have occurred to many a worker that if he bought liquor he would be paying the tax for the brewer via the price of a drink. In other words, Labor—or at least drinking Labor—would be taking back on its own shoulders the burden it has striven for years to shift to the corporate or individual income taxpayer.

The worker, urged to identify himself with the wet forces, may well hesitate long enough to consider whether in so doing he will be serving his own best interests. He would do well to consider how far that part of Labor's pay that once went to support brewers would go toward setting up ample employment insurance funds. He would do well to measure the extent to which plans for workers' security would be hindered by a return to legalized liquor. One of Labor's important arguments for economic protection by industry is the workman's efficiency. Many industrialists declare the efficiency demanded by the machine today would be impossible to workmen addicted even to beer.

It is strange, even ironic, that the back-to-beer campaigners should be appealing for support to that class of people which has suffered most from the effects of liquor and which has a bigger stake than any class in the success of the prohibition laws. Some of Labor's most cherished ambitions would be threatened by legalization of liquor. Hence it is hardly conceivable that any considerable section of Labor will indorse a stand for modification.

Peru's Lesson From the Incas

WHEN, just 400 years ago, Pizarro began his conquest of Peru, he found the Incas an agricultural people, cultivating land that was irrigated by an intricate system of canals. With agricultural exploitation the European conquerors were not concerned. They sought to bring from the earth not growing things but precious stones and metals. And so, under the régime of the white man, Peru has for four centuries devoted herself to drawing from her rich soil great deposits of mineral wealth. The canals of the Incas have fallen into disuse, the system of irrigation that had made possible the cultivation of an estimated 1,750,000 acres has collapsed—and Peru since the sixteenth century has imported the bulk of her agricultural commodities.

Today, for the first time since the dynasty of Manco Capac, Peru finds herself engaged in a great engineering work which will add immeasurably to the country's agricultural production. Works now under construction in the Department of Lambayeque will increase the land under cultivation there by about 335,000 acres. Plans call for completion of the first phase of the project in 1932, the remainder one or two years later, including a system of canals and tunnels that will draw water from six rivers, drainage facilities, provisions for sanitation, a road network. Already 700 kilometers of roads have been built, facilitating construction work and providing a fine nucleus for a Peruvian highway transportation system.

What will be the ultimate result of the project on the national scheme of things, none knows. But certainly this constructive utilization of the land, this development of a domestic food supply, this building up of the fundamental agricultural industry, represents a highly important step. Peru is going back—or forward—to the Incas.

Will Hindus and Muslims Agree?

THE minorities committee of the Round Table in London has adjourned temporarily to enable Mahatma Gandhi, leader of the Congress Party, and the Aga Khan, an outstanding Muslim delegate, to reach some broad agreement in the Hindu-Muslim controversy. In some respects the questions before the minorities committee are the most important the conference has to solve. For no self-governing Indian federation, no matter how excellently its constitution may be drafted, can succeed in practice without an agreement between the Hindu majority and the Muslims who are the largest and most homogeneous of the minorities in India.

The rivalries between these two communities are caused by fundamental differences in customs, outlook and religion and their cleavages are more marked than any distinctions which define racial or religious groups anywhere else in the world. Gandhi himself has repeatedly declared that the settlement of this question is a prerequisite to any Indian constitution being set up. The hopeful feature of the latest developments is that the former viceroy, Lord Irwin, again has entered privately into the negotiations and has been in consultation with both Gandhi and the Aga Khan.

It is more than a year ago that the Simon Commission declared the antagonism between these two opposing forces was "one of the chief stumblingblocks in the way of smoother and more rapid progress." Although one Round Table conference has been held since these words were written, they still describe the situation with accuracy. Indeed, if anything, the Muslims are more determined than ever to secure the safeguards which they consider essential to their future welfare, and they are even willing to go so far as to dispute central responsibility being placed in the hands of Indians unless their race first has a guarantee of political protection from Hindu majorities. The seriousness of this attitude may be realized when it is remembered that a much less militant policy pursued at the last Round Table nearly wrecked that assembly.

Moreover, although Hindu-Muslim controversy is the major issue in the work of the minorities committee it is not the only one. There are several other minorities in India which are seeking special protection under the new form of government. All the groups are content enough under the existing British régime, but none feels that it would be politically secure under the prospective government which will be weighted by a Hindu majority. Europeans, Sikhs and various other minority groups all ask that provisions specifically arranged for their well-being be incorporated in the new constitution.

When Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, adjourned the meeting to enable the communal leaders themselves to try to solve these questions, he was wise in urging that all these groups should themselves dovetail their demands into an agreement. The matter is one primarily for Indians themselves to settle.

"Whistling in the Dark"

"A MAN cannot whistle and drink at the same time," runs an old proverb. Dr. Charles Gray Shaw, professor of philosophy at New York University, now declares in effect that this should be revised to read, "A man cannot whistle and think at the same time." Moreover, Dr. Shaw does not believe one can whistle and think at all. Whistling, he says, is "an unmistakable sign of the moron."

This will be sad news to many men. It may deprive some of them of almost their only form of musical expression. Perhaps they have been wont to recall with the poets the cheerily whistled song of the plowboy, even though they did smile at the country lad on a lonely road whistling to keep up his courage. Particularly have they enjoyed, no doubt, the relaxation of a meditatively whistled tune on a ramble through the woods. But, no—all these are one with that character from Dryden who "whistled as he went, for want of thought."

Consider what dire things may follow when this pronouncement gets around to employers, especially the one who hitherto has said, "Give me a man who whistles at his work." Just let the foreman catch some hapless wight emitting the tunes of "When the Moon Comes Over the Mountains," "The Whistler and His Dog" or even "Celeste Aida" with no other instrument than his lips! Then, indeed, could Benjamin Franklin say—with slightly altered meaning—"Alas, poor fellow, you have paid too dearly for your whistle."

Nor will any lassie say again in Burns's verse, "Oh, whistle and I'll come to you, my lad," after this dictum gets abroad. Not long ago Dr. Shaw declared American men should have more individuality. Yet whistling is one of the few arts in which a mere male can give vent to his individuality—as witness how impossible it is for any two men to whistle the same tune with the same notes.

Has it ever occured to the professor of philosophy that men may have other reasons for whistling than to conceal a sense of inferiority and frustration? There are certainly many occasions when men whistle for sheer gladness and in token of having risen above their cares. Admittedly one should guard against the kind of whistling which betrays nervous self-consciousness. But he may well cultivate the jewel John Wilbye called "content," which turns "the homely whistle to sweet music's strain."

Yes, wherever there are men today who can whistle in the face of adversity, let no antinoise campaign damp their rifelike tones. Let them even yodel if they want to!

Again Coolidge Chooses

SILENCES, especially the silences of Calvin Coolidge, have a way of reverberating when they are broken. It is this quality of sudden sound out of stillness that gives emphasis to the political reaction to Mr. Coolidge's current discussion of party loyalty and the Presidency in the Saturday Evening Post. Veiled talk of "drafting" Mr. Coolidge for the 1932 presidential nomination failed to recognize two highly improbable factors necessary for the success of the movement. They were the withdrawal of Mr. Hoover and the willingness of Mr. Coolidge. There is no question of the availability of the President for renomination. Mr. Coolidge has now hurled a vigorous pen against the rumors of his own receptivity.

The expressed desire of the former President to retain his rôle of a private citizen strikes a note in consonance with the interpretations of the motives which prompted his definite withdrawal from the field of presidential possibilities in 1927. Nor need surprise be evinced at the delineation of Mr. Coolidge's philosophy of party loyalty. If the parties are to lead at all, and especially through the present economic crises, there is need for "more self-sacrificing party loyalty and less personal political selfishness." Mr. Coolidge takes his own counsel and supports the renomination of the President in keeping with the "second term" precedent which he believes is "beneficial to the country."

But Mr. Coolidge touches fundamentals which underlie more than the current situation. With a broad sweep he surveys the entire structure of American government and lays a knowing finger upon creaking hinges, the most audible of which is the disrepute into which legislative bodies have fallen. Individuals of great ability may be numbered among lawmakers, especially in Congress, but Mr. Coolidge finds that their collective action has become weak. They act *en masse*. Individual responsibility is avoided. The nation "cannot call a whole Congress to account."

Yet it is probable that Mr. Coolidge does not go sufficiently far in assigning causes for this condition. Limitation of the authority of the House is doubtless, as he declares, a partial reason. Direct primaries and elections may have diminished the prestige of the Senate, yet it is doubtful if the discredited caucus or conventions systems would prove more effective. Limitations of the opportunities for leadership, which Mr. Coolidge decries, do not rest entirely in deficiencies of the legislative system, but to some extent in the qualities of those who aspire to leadership.

It is certain that much would be solved by the lighting of those fires of loyalty and self-sacrifice which Mr. Coolidge would burn before the portals of political parties. Yet the actuating motive must go deeper if petty selfishness is to be avoided. The appeal for the exercise of the thoughtful decisions of citizenry must be approached upon the basis of a national duty to which party allegiances are a secondary concern.

British Money Policy Settled

THE British Labor Party's manifesto, just issued, is important as showing that, however fierce may be the contest in the coming general election over the cuts made by the National Government in wages and unemployment insurance benefits, and whatever may be the outcome as regards the composition of the next administration, there will be no essential change in the currency policy.

The Labor Party declares emphatically against "either currency inflation or any fresh attempt at deflation in order to force sterling back to the old gold parity." It also says the aim of monetary policy should be "to stabilize wholesale prices at a reasonable level." This is precisely what the National Government has endeavored to do. Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, supported by both parties other than Labor, has already balanced the budget, thereby removing immediate danger of inflation. He has also submitted to being driven off the gold standard, thereby ending, so far as Britain is concerned, the deflationary movement that has lowered the prices of goods in terms of gold so disastrously since 1925.

The majority of the Labor Party hitherto has stood aside. Its defection, however, has had nothing to do with currency policy. Now it declares in effect that there is no difference of opinion upon this point. It is true that its pronouncement against inflation can only be rendered effective if supported by measures insuring that the nation does not spend beyond its resources. But the effect of the manifesto is to unite all British parties upon one main and eminently sound proposition, namely that the function of currency is to measure prices and values as fairly and stably as possible but not to force arbitrary changes in them.

Editorial Notes

When ostriches hitched to little carts appeared on the Paris boulevards as an advertising scheme, they were banished by the police. Now that ladies are again wearing feathers on their hats, such menial employment is naturally considered beneath the dignity of an ostrich.

In at least one community the farmer is getting a show for his wheat, a Nebraska theater offering two 40-cent tickets in exchange for a bushel of wheat.

A nomination for the "Book of the Year" in 1932: A Volume of Business.

"Keep Your Eye on the Ball"

"I CAN'T see what you fellows can find in hitting a small ball over six miles of fairway. Anybody can hit a ball; why do it for an excuse to have two or three hours' walk over the course?"

Elmer's friends smiled indulgently. After all, how can one explain the zest of golf to another who has never experienced it? "Come with us and try it yourself," said they. And one day Elmer accepted their invitation . . . out of sheer curiosity.

At the end of the afternoon he had changed his opinion as to "hitting a small ball over six miles of fairway" lacking in interest. Moreover, he now knew from experimental knowledge that not "anybody" can hit a golf ball and drive it in the right direction. With a score of 168 for eighteen holes, Elmer went home thoughtful and disillusioned. But he was a teachable fellow . . . and that is a virtue not as common as one might wish. Because he was so responsive to their good offices his friends found pleasure in giving him liberally of the lessons learned from the book of experience. They promised him that one day he would be a golfer.

* * *

"Keep your eye on the ball . . . Head down . . . Right arm close to the body all the time . . . Left arm rigid . . . Raise club slowly . . . Bend wrists easily, but keep control over club . . . Do not raise left shoulder when coming through with your shot . . . And again; do not take your eye off the ball till it is spinning away from you down the fairway. . . ."

Over and over again they thus admonished him.

"Yes, but I want to see where it is going," pleaded the novice.

"Well, if you insist on looking up as soon as you have hit the ball, or even before, then you'll see where it is going all right . . . but it won't be in the direction you want it to go."

"Which is better?" said they, "to *see* where it is going or to *know* where it is going?"

It was a hard lesson to learn . . . every golfer appreciates this. Keeping one's head down after the *ping* that tells one that the club has contacted the ball, and that the little white sphere is flying . . . where? . . . is wonderful discipline. At the end of the first month Elmer had almost decided he would never make a golfer. His play lacked that rhythmic coördination and unlabored action that characterize the movements of a well-disciplined golfer.

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But a day came when he suddenly found himself. Every golfer knows what this means. The road to perfection and complete control may be long, and sometimes tedious, but the realization of victory achieved over body and club is often sudden and always thrilling. And when his score was consistently under 100, Elmer knew he was on the road to a still better score.

But, of course, Elmer still had some interests in life besides golf. As a matter of fact, in his business Elmer found himself with a rush of work on his hands. Planning and devising selling and advertising campaigns for his firm's clients was his special responsibility. Through the haze of a long slump the keen-eyed could see that business was picking up. With depleted stocks and fair weather signs ahead, manufacturers and merchants were ready to do some aggressive selling. But the weaknesses and expense of methods which in the past had been exploited when money was plentiful had been found out during the "period of depression," and business men were demanding better and surer methods of sales promotion from those whose business it was to furnish plans and prepare campaigns.

Some of his clients were quite ready to listen to competitors for their business. Clearly it was up to him to produce that type of work that not only would hold their allegiance, but would give them the assurance that he could do a better job than his competitors. Realizing this urgent need, he was troubled with the temptation to rush things and keep "the other fellow" from getting ahead of him.

His telephone bell rang. It was the president of his firm. "Can you get up a good idea for the Jones people by tomorrow? They want to start a big campaign right away, and if we don't get busy they'll get someone else."

"I'll do my best," he answered, "but worth-while ideas don't grow without cultivation."

"Oh, well, you don't want to be too fussy. Give them 'red beads' . . . something spectacular; they like that sort of thing."

* * *

A few minutes later the chief account-executive came into his office bursting with repressed excitement and worry. "Listen, Elmer; I was waiting to see Buffer yesterday, and who do you think was having a heart-to-heart talk with the old man? Jenkins of Potter & Potter! And what worries me is that Buffer was getting thoroughly impressed. That's no kind of way for one of our best clients to act with one of our competitors, is it? You've got to dig in and finish that plan for Buffer before those fellows get a toe hold."

And later, the production manager: "Elmer, how about a plan for the Primus Refrigerator people? I hear three other agencies are submitting plans."

Elmer sat back in his swivel chair, his hands clasped behind his head, and said: "We are making an intelligent survey of the whole market before we submit our plan; we can't do less than that, and if the other fellows are submitting half-baked and immature plans, it's just too bad, but it won't help the Primus people. What's the use of getting all excited and jumpy about it? We are doing a good job . . ."

"I know, I know, Elmer, but speed it up as much as you can. You know how it is today; old associations seem to count for nothing; it's anybody's chance; every week some dramatic switch takes place and accounts which were considered safe, go over to someone else."

Elmer tried hard to keep calm and confident, but these seeming threats were disturbing. Then his thoughts turned to golf, and for the first time he saw a vital connection between golf and business. . . . "Keep your eye *on the ball*" . . . never mind where it is going; follow through properly with your stroke, and you can safely leave the ball to go in the direction you want it to go."

Why, of course! *This* was the way to play the game. Why was he beginning to worry about results and weakening his own good work by speculating about what the other fellow was going to do? Why was he trying to see his ball spinning toward the mark before he had completed his stroke? He regained his poise; . . . kept his eye on the ball, and his head down; studied his strokes; then hit out. His hits may not have been spectacular, but they were good and true, and he was confident that the ball was on the way to the green.

* * *

The telephone bell rang. "This is Buffer: I've read over your plan carefully. I want to say, young man, if it's any satisfaction to you, that I had almost decided to make a change and try another advertising agency that submitted a plan a week ago . . . and a mighty good one, too . . . only yours went one better. I guess you know more about our business than the other man, so go ahead with your plan. It suits me. I'll confirm this by letter tonight."

The following week Elmer "teed off" again with another plan. It was a long shot and the "green" was out of sight, but the "ball" shot from the "club head" with a *ping* that was music to the trained ear. He felt he had made a good "shot" even though he couldn't see the ball for the rising ground in front of him. It had disappeared . . . it disappeared for nearly a month. Then one day he had a hurry call to sit in conference with the prospective client.

When he left the conference room he had again "holed out" in par, and was "one-up" on his competitors.

A. J. P.

Notes From Nanking

Hangchow Parley Opposed

THE Chinese Foreign Office is trying to clear up misunderstandings among Kuomintang members who are responsible for a movement to "boycott" the Institute of Pacific Relations, scheduled to meet in Hangchow in November. More than a dozen Kuomintang branches have petitioned the Government to cancel its invitation to the institute to meet in China, on the grounds that the institute is "controlled by imperialists." Opposition to the institute began last year, when Chinese delegates to the meeting in Kyoto, Japan, decided that institute members were unduly sympathetic to Japanese presentation of their position in Manchuria. It is possible the Foreign Office will remove the venue of the institute to the international settlement in Shanghai, if Kuomintang opposition is not withdrawn, to prevent embarrassing interruptions. Meanwhile, Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, is attempting to persuade Kuomintang members that the institute is strictly nonpolitical and that Chinese opposition to its meeting will react unfavorably abroad.

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Anti-Chinese Riots in Korea

The Chinese population of Korea has been reduced from 35,000 to little more than 5000 following the anti-Chinese riots this summer, according to official reports received here. About 2000 Chinese remain in Seoul, compared with 7000 in the spring. At Pingyang, where the riots were most severe, the Chinese community was reduced from 8000 to 500. Of 6000 Chinese at Chemulpo, only 1000 remain. Official reports indicate the riots were inspired to some extent by Korean resentment toward the success of Chinese merchants, against whom they could not compete. The Government is discouraging Chinese from returning to Korea.

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New Use For Boxer Funds

The Government has decided to devote the entire remitted portion of the Italian Boxer indemnity fund to conservation work on the Huai River, which is considered of urgent importance to prevent further floods. By an agreement with Italy, the fund was to be devoted to rehabilitation of the Grand Canal, construction of a port at Haichow, construction of a steel bridge on the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway, and improvements in Peiping. It is understood that Italy will not object to diversion of the fund to Huai River conservancy.

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Gold Mines Discovered

Mr. Wang Cheng-fu, head of the mining department of the Ministry of Industry, returning from an inspection tour of Manchuria, reports discovery of rich gold mines in Heilungchiang and Jehol, and recommends their joint development by the central Government and local authorities. He suggests the larger mines be operated directly by the Government, and smaller ones be leased to private interests, either foreign or Chinese. One lease has already been made to a British company. An initial investment by the Government of about $2,000,000 silver in this enterprise will yield rich returns, Mr. Wang estimates. He proposes opening a semigovernmental mining bank for the convenience of investors.

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Aviatrix Gets Official Post

Miss Wang Kwei-fen, the first Chinese young woman to receive an American airplane pilot's license, has been given an executive post in the aviation administration of the Ministry of War. She returned recently from New York University, where she studied aviation and qualified as a pilot. She intends to work in Nanking only for one year, after which she will go to Europe to study technical aviation, hoping to assist China to establish its own airplane factories.

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2000 Apply, 99 Succeed

The first civil service examination held by the Kuomintang Government attracted more than 2000 candidates, representing every province in the country. Only ninety-nine qualified for higher government posts, all men. Twelve women took the examinations, but none was successful. The average age of the ninety-nine is twenty-seven years, and they represent sixteen provinces. The examinations followed to some extent the methods of the old national examinations in Peking, but the subjects were more modern and practical than Confucian classics. It is planned to hold similar examinations twice each year.

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Censorship Of Movies

The Government has begun a strict censorship of all motion picture films, which must be sent to Nanking for approval before they are shown anywhere in the country. The censorship is not so much moral as national. Pictures which include Chinese characters are scrutinized with especial care, and no picture will hereafter be permitted with a Chinese "villain." The Kuomintang resents depiction of Chinese opium dens, or similar settings which are believed to give a bad impression of the Chinese people. A National Board of Film Censorship has been established to pass on all films, Chinese or foreign made. Export has been forbidden of all films made in China which the board considers might make an unfavorable impression abroad. Talking pictures are much more popular with Chinese than silent films ever were, and several Chinese companies are now making talking films in Chinese, with studios here, in Shanghai and Peiping.